REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
for the year 1991

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1)

UNITED NATIONS

REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
for the year 1991

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/46/3/Rev.1)

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1992

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

ISSN 0082-8203

FOREWORD

The second regular session of 1991 has seen the introduction of significant changes that will leave a lasting imprint on the Council's methods of work.

These changes, and the innovations that have marked the present session, are the first indication of the success achieved by member States in their recent endeavours to revitalize the Economic and Social Council.

The major innovation at the present session has been the holding of the Special High-level Meeting of the Council, with ministerial participation, on the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular, on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation.

Both the level of representation and the intensity of the discussions were proof of delegations' interest in this unprecedented session of the Council. That interest could be attributed to the subject of the meeting and the extent of its impact.

The special session ended, as agreed, with a summing-up by its President, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria. The debate during the session showed the magnitude of the hopes and challenges facing the world community as a result of the recent developments in East-West relations and their impact on the developing world.

Being the first of its kind, the Special High-level Meeting was not a perfect model as far as the organization of its work was concerned. None the less, the experience acquired during the Meeting should prove useful when organizing the ministerial segments of future sessions of the Council, as called for in General Assembly resolution 45/264.

It was precisely with that in mind that an informal meeting of heads of delegation, each accompanied by an adviser, was held in conjunction with the Special High-level Meeting. In the course of that meeting, a number of proposals and suggestions were made with a view to improving both the framework and the functioning of the ministerial segments of future sessions of the Council.

Among the points mentioned in those proposals were the need to facilitate direct contact between delegations on the basis of an unstructured exchange of views and the need to record the outcome of such meetings in documents with more substance than a summary by the President. In that respect, the possibility of adopting a "Declaration by the Council" was mentioned.

The Special High-level Meeting was not the only innovation at the second regular session. The informal exchange of views - a mechanism conceived in the context of the revitalization of the Council, with a view to facilitating interaction and direct dialogue between delegations - made significant headway. Thus, in a series of informal meetings, the Council had a new kind of debate on subjects of major importance. The topics covered included the report of the South Commission, the economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and the strengthening of multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs. During the session, informal discussions were held with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the Director-General of the International Monetary Fund.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/195, the Council held an informal meeting on the report of the South Commission; it was attended by Mr. Julius Nyerere, former President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The personal representatives of the Heads of State or Government of Norway, Venezuela and Senegal also participated. The meeting clarified the challenges confronting the developing world and the developing countries' determination to shoulder their responsibilities in the sphere of development in the context of a healthy international economic environment. There was lengthy discussion of the complementarity between national and international efforts to promote development. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to me, I shall introduce my report on this meeting at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

Pursuant to the provisions of Council decision 1991/211, an informal meeting was held on the economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and its short-, medium- and long-term implications. The meeting not only gave a clearer picture of the impact and scale of the consequences of the Gulf conflict for the countries of the region and for the rest of the world, but also resulted in a better understanding of the special difficulties that the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia is continuing to encounter in the pursuit of its normal activities. It is hoped that adequate means will be placed at the disposal of the Commission to enable it, at this difficult stage in its existence, to discharge its mandate to the benefit of the peoples of that stricken region.

The Council also held an informal exchange of views on another question, which was a priority topic in the general discussion at the present session: the imperative need to strengthen multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs. In view of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/264, the general discussion at the present session of the Council was the last of its kind.

At a time of increasing globalization of the world economy and internationalization of markets, it is obvious to everyone that the strengthening of multilateral economic cooperation is more essential than ever, for national efforts alone, however substantial, cannot meet global challenges and cope with the realities of interdependence.

The recent significant changes in international relations as a result of the relaxation of East-West tensions and the ending of the cold war should facilitate the strengthening of multilateral cooperation for development by eliminating recourse to unilateral practices and selective liberalism. If development is indeed the new name for peace, we must ensure that its benefits do not remain the privilege of a few, but become the endowment of all.

The adoption by the General Assembly, at its eighteenth special session, of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and, at its forty-fifth session, of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade are important steps in the right direction. The same is true of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s.

It remains clear, however, that the credibility of these new instruments of international economic cooperation presupposes the effective implementation of the undertakings entered into, the materialization of the measures agreed upon and the taking of new, action-oriented initiatives. The forthcoming major international meetings, especially the final phase of the Uruguay Round, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Conference on Population and Development, each constitute both an opportunity to build on the agreement that now exists on the revitalization of international economic cooperation and a potential landmark in this common quest for credibility. There is, clearly, a growing convergence of opinion in favour of a development approach based, inter alia, on the role assigned to market signals, the rational use of human, financial and technological resources, improved management of enterprises, the promotion of the spirit of initiative in both the private and the public spheres and the adoption of sound macroeconomic policies. It is beyond doubt that this approach to development can achieve its full potential only in a climate of freedom, democracy, respect for human rights, practical exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination and the broadest possible popular participation in the taking of major decisions. That participation must, of necessity, encompass the disadvantaged, including women. In this context, mention must be made of the Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women, to be held in 1992 in Brussels, under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Fabiola of Belgium. That meeting will contribute to the preparations now under way for the fourth World Conference on Women, in 1995. The same is true of the international forum on health to be held at Accra in December 1991 under the patronage of Mrs. Rawlings, wife of the President of Ghana.

Turning to the implementation of Council decision 1991/230, it is with pleasure that I learned of the recent decision by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint Mr. Juan O. Somavía, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations, to conduct negotiations on the possibility of convening a world summit for social development. I wish him all possible success in his mission and hope that he will be given all the assistance necessary.

While it is true that development goes hand in hand with greater respect for the basic freedoms, it is also true that the absence of economic growth may seriously jeopardize the future of the emerging experiments in democracy: democracy cannot flourish in an environment marked by spreading destitution and poverty.

In this regard, the growth in the number of developing countries meeting the criteria for inclusion in the list of the least developed countries is cause for serious concern. The report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session, which will be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, has added to that concern. The growth in question is particularly prevalent among the countries of Africa, which already account for two thirds of the States in the least developed category. That fact seems not unconnected with the reaction by the donor community to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. The review and final evaluation of that Programme by the General Assembly in September provides the ideal opportunity to adopt the vital corrective measures. In this regard, the decision by the Government of Japan to organize an international conference on development in Africa, to be held in 1993 with the participation of African heads of State, represents a legitimate source of hope.

Generally speaking, the persistence of the external debt crisis, the intensification of the negative transfer of financial resources, the deterioration of terms of trade, the fall in commodity prices and the rise of protectionist pressures, separately and together are the basis of the economic and social decline being experienced by many developing countries.

Moreover, that situation is likely to be aggravated by the combined effects of the slowing of world economic growth and the recession currently affecting the economies of some developed countries. Both economic indicators and statistics are grounds for such concern. The same is true of the state of the international capital market.

In his statement to the Council during the informal exchange of views, the Director-General of the International Monetary Fund gave a detailed analysis of the reasons for the pressures currently being felt in the international capital market. He recommended ways and means of putting a stop to that situation, through an increase in savings.

It is on the basis of similar considerations and their consequences for the development process that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his statement at the opening of the present session, suggested the convening of an international conference on development financing. It is encouraging to note that the Council decided to take action on that proposal by inviting the General Assembly to examine it at its forty-sixth session.

Delegations have expressed concern about the scale of financing of emergency humanitarian assistance arising from natural or man-made disasters. The present session of the Council has seen a fruitful debate on the capacity of the United Nations to deal with emergencies.

Although the discussion did not result in the formulation of a common position, general agreement was reached on the need for a timely, coherent and coordinated response by the United Nations system to this type of situation, which, more often than not, is unpredictable.

There was discussion on a number of proposals and suggestions concerning the establishment of a high-level focal point, the strengthening of reserve capacity, respect for state sovereignty and the need to ensure protection for displaced persons. The discussion on these matters will serve as a guide to the Secretary-General in preparing the conclusions and recommendations on this question for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

The best way to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to respond to the growing scale of human needs arising from emergency situations would be to strengthen, significantly and durably, the means of prevention in the countries concerned. The acceleration of economic and social development is unquestionably one means of prevention. In other words, the improvement, however essential, of the United Nations capacity to respond to emergency humanitarian situations must not lead to neglect of the vital need to strengthen the Organization's action in the economic and social spheres, especially in the developing countries. The objective of that strengthening should be to enable the Organization to meet the changing needs of its Member States more effectively.

Hence, the success of the ongoing process of revitalizing the Economic and Social Council and restructuring the United Nations intergovernmental machinery in the economic and social sectors and related areas is a vital element in the fulfilment of the Organization's mandate. The adoption of General Assembly resolution 45/264 was a notable and decisive step in that process.

The effective and speedy implementation of the bold and innovative measures adopted by the General Assembly at its resumed forty-fifth session will, I am certain, contribute towards improving the prestige and efficiency of the Council by increasing the complementarity between its work and that of the General Assembly and their respective subsidiary bodies. It will also make possible the consolidation of the integrated approach to both policies and programmes concerning economic and social affairs and related fields. That will strengthen the Council's role as the focal point for the review and coordination of major political, economic, social and related matters.

Increasing the complementarity of the activities of the General Assembly and the Council presupposes the restructuring of the subsidiary bodies of these two main organs of the United Nations. The General Assembly is certain to initiate that restructuring at its forty-sixth session.

With reference to the future intensification of the process of restructuring and revitalizing the United Nations in the economic and social spheres, special attention should be paid to the search for greater complementarity between the activities of all the organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies.

It is gratifying to note the record attendance of heads of specialized agencies at the present session. Their presence has made possible the revival of an old tradition of cooperation between the Council and the specialized agencies on the basis of the relevant provisions of Article 63 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The present session of the Council has culminated in a reversion to practices followed during the very first sessions. I trust that the new model for the organization of the Council's work, introduced in General Assembly resolution 45/264 and applicable as of 1992, will continue to attract similar participation. By making the change, the Council has proved its ability to adapt to changing circumstances. It must now prove its ability to meet its member States' requirements by satisfying the development needs of the overwhelming majority of its membership. The Council can only meet that challenge if it is bolstered by the political will of its members, for it can never be more than its members want it to be.

Hocine DJOUDI
President of the Economic and
Social Council

CONTENTS

Chapter | Page

FOREWORD iii

EDITORIAL NOTE xiv

I. MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION 1

II. SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL 11

III. GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS 19

IV. QUESTIONS CONSIDERED DIRECTLY IN PLENARY MEETING 34

- A. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination 34
- B. United Nations University 35
- C. Cartography 36
- D. Emergency assistance to Somalia 36
- E. Human rights questions a/ 38
- F. Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council 41
- G. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries 41
- H. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories 42
- I. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl 44
- J. Operational activities for development b/ 46

V. QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE 47

- A. Regional cooperation 47
- B. Development and international economic cooperation 50

---

a/ See also chap. VI, sect. C.

b/ See also chap. VII, sect. A.

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter Page

1. Trade and development 50

2. Food and agriculture 51

3. Science and technology for development 51

4. Transnational corporations 52

5. Natural resources 54

6. Population 56

7. Statistics 58

8. Human settlements 58

9. Environment 59

10. Desertification and drought 60

11. Transport of dangerous goods 61

12. Effective mobilization and integration of women in development 61

13. World Decade for Cultural Development 62

C. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries 63

D. International cooperation in the field of informatics 63

VI. QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE SECOND (SOCIAL) COMMITTEE 65

A. World social situation 65

B. Social development 66

C. Human rights questions 69

D. Advancement of women 81

E. Narcotic drugs 84

VII. QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION) COMMITTEE 87

A. Operational activities for development 87

B. Coordination questions 89

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter | Page

1. Refugees, displaced persons and returnees 89

2. Other coordination questions 89

C. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations 91

D. Programme and related questions 92

1. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 92

2. Calendar of conferences 92

E. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction 93

F. Disaster reduction and relief 93

1. Fight against the screw-worm infestation 93

2. International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa 93

3. Disaster relief coordination 94

G. Special economic and humanitarian assistance 94

H. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees . 95

VIII. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS TO SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES OF THE COUNCIL, CONFIRMATION OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND NOMINATIONS 97

A. Committees of the Council 98

B. Expert bodies 100

C. Functional commissions and subcommissions 100

D. Related bodies 102

IX. ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER MATTERS 105

A. Bureau of the Council 105

B. Programme of work and agenda 106

C. Establishment of an ad hoc committee of the whole of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs 109

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter Page

D. Dates of the thirty-third and thirty-fifth sessions of the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances 109

E. Dates of the Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance 110

F. Postponement of the sixteenth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia 110

G. Dates of the first regular session and resumed first regular session of 1991 of the Economic and Social Council 110

H. Resumed organizational session for 1991 of the Economic and Social Council 110

I. Economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and its short-, medium- and long-term implications 110

J. Reconvened seventeenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations 111

K. Dates of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters 111

L. Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia 111

M. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 111

N. Non-governmental organizations 112

O. Requests by non-governmental organizations for hearings 113

P. Dates of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names 113

Annexes

I. Agenda of the organizational session for 1991 and the first and second regular sessions of 1991 114

II. Composition of the Council and its subsidiary and related bodies . 117

III. Intergovernmental organizations designated by the Council under rule 79 of the rules of procedure for participation in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities 150

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

IV. Response of the United Nations to emergencies: summary prepared by the Chairman of the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee 153

V. Operational activities for development: summary prepared by the Vice-Chairman of the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee 157

VI. Economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and its short-, medium- and long-term implications 163

VII. Summing-up by the President of the Economic and Social Council following the informal exchange of views on the strengthening of multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs 167

VIII. List of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council in 1991 170

EDITORIAL NOTE

The present report covers the work of the Council at its organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 1991 and its first, resumed first, second and resumed second regular sessions of 1991.

The report contains a summary of the action taken by the Council and its sessional committees under each item of its agenda, including records of voting.

The summary records of the meetings of the Council will be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Plenary Meetings*. Since 1982, the provision of summary records for the sessional committees of the Council has been discontinued (Council decisions 1982/105, 1983/184, 1985/200, 1987/179, 1989/174 and 1991/295).

The resolutions and decisions of the Council and the reports of its commissions and standing committees are issued as *Supplements* to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*. The *Supplements* for 1991 are listed below.

Supplement number		Document symbol
1	Resolutions and decisions adopted during the organizational and resumed organizational sessions for 1991 and the first and resumed first regular sessions of 1991*	E/1991/91
1A	Resolutions and decisions adopted during the second and resumed second regular sessions of 1991**	E/1991/91/Add.1
2	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-seventh session	E/1991/22
2A	Addendum to the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-seventh session	E/1991/22/Add.1
3	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session	E/1991/23 and Corr.1
4	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session	E/1991/24 and Corr.1
5	Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-sixth session	E/1991/25 and Corr.1

---

* Issued initially in documents E/1991/INF/4 and Add.1 and E/1991/INF/5 and Add.1.

** Issued initially in documents E/1991/INF/10 and Add.1.

Supplement number		Document symbol
6	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-second session	E/1991/26
7	Report of the Population Commission on its twenty-sixth session	E/1991/27
8	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fifth session	E/1991/28
9	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its twelfth session	E/1991/29
10	Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its seventeenth session	E/1991/31
11	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session	E/1991/32
12	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund	E/1991/33
13	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme	E/1991/34
13A	Addendum to the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme	E/1991/34/Add.1
14	Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	E/1991/35
15	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/1991/36
16	Report of the Economic Commission for Africa	E/1991/37

Chapter I

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

1. In 1991, the Council adopted resolutions and decisions that call for action by the General Assembly. The relevant paragraphs of those resolutions and decisions are summarized below.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

Convening of an international conference on development financing 1/

By decision 1991/274, the Council took due note of the proposal made by the Secretary-General in his statement at the opening of the second regular session of 1991 of the Council that consideration be given to the convening of an international conference on development financing and decided to refer the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for further consideration.

Report of the Committee for Development Planning 2/

By decision 1991/275, the Council took note of the report of the Committee for Development Planning, decided that further consideration of chapter V of the report should be carried out by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the views expressed at the second regular session of 1991 of the Council, and invited interested Governments to make their comments available at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

Emergency assistance to Somalia 3/

By resolution 1991/3, the Council, after recalling its decision 1989/111 and General Assembly resolutions 44/178 and 45/229, requested the Secretary-General to assist in the formulation of medium- and long-term programmes for the rehabilitation and development of Somalia; also requested the Secretary-General to dispatch, without delay, an inter-agency assessment mission to determine the emergency and medium-term needs of the affected population and to make recommendations on the financial and material resources required for the restoration of basic social services and physical infrastructure, including power, water, shelter, transport and communications;

1/ See chap. III, paras. 51-55.

2/ See chap. III, paras. 56-62.

3/ See chap. IV, paras. 25-28.

called upon the Secretary-General to mobilize, on an urgent basis, international humanitarian assistance to provide for the immediate needs both of the internally displaced population and of those refugees who still remained in the country; and requested the Secretary-General to endeavour to apprise the Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and to arrange for a comprehensive report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories 4/

By decision 1991/279, the Council decided to refer the draft resolution entitled "Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories" (E/1991/L.36) to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994 5/

By resolution 1991/75, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolution 39/227 and Council resolution 1984/78, endorsed resolution 47/10 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994; and recommended that the Assembly change the period of the second quinquennium of the Decade to 1992-1996 to coincide with the period of the medium-term plan, namely 1992-1997, so that adequate preparations for a regional action programme might be made, in accordance with Commission resolution 47/10.

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) 6/

By resolution 1991/81, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolution 44/237, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, requested the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, the programme for the Second Decade; and recommended that the Assembly provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and organizations effectively in the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade.

4/ See chap. IV, paras. 46-50.

5/ See chap. V, para. 8.

6/ See chap. V, para. 12.

Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa 7/

By resolution 1991/83, the Council, after recalling its resolution 1988/67 and General Assembly resolution 43/179, in which the Assembly declared the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, adopted the programme for the Second Decade; recommended that the Assembly approve the programme; and requested the Assembly to launch the Second Decade formally.

Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres 8/

By decision 1991/303, the Council decided to adopt resolution 1991/82, entitled "Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres", on the understanding that the administrative and financial implications relating to paragraph 7 thereof would be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session in the context of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, taking fully into account Council resolution 1990/76, Assembly resolution 45/248, section XI, and the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-first session.

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Food and agriculture 9/

By resolution 1991/53, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolution 45/207 and taking note with appreciation of the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its seventeenth ministerial session, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, for consideration under the sub-item entitled "Food and agricultural development", an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products, taking into account the share of developing countries in such trade and the possible adverse short-term effects on net food importing developing countries, and on the follow-up to the section on agriculture of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

7/ See chap. V, paras. 14-15.

8/ See chap. V, para. 19.

9/ See chap. V, para. 26

Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa [10]

By resolution 1991/96, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolutions 39/208, 40/175, 42/188 and 44/172 A and Council resolution 1986/44, reaffirmed the need for sustained implementation of Assembly resolution 44/172 A; requested the Secretary-General to place greater emphasis in the World Economic Survey on the situation and prospects of all countries stricken by desertification and drought; and also requested the Secretary-General, given the urgency of the situation of those countries, to report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the countries concerned, taking into account the work being done on the subject in the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to put forward specific, coordinated proposals for action, with due regard for the results of the third session of the Preparatory Committee of relevance to the issue.

WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

Humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons [11]

By resolution 1991/5, the Council welcomed with appreciation the initiatives of the Secretary-General in alleviating the human suffering of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons, including the designation of an Executive Delegate of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Humanitarian Programme for Iraq, Kuwait and the Iraq/Iran and Iraq/Turkey Border Areas, requested the Executive Delegate to continue coordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to ensure the continuation and consolidation of essential services to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development [12]

By resolution 1991/7, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution reproduced therein.

---

[10] See chap. V, para. 76.

[11] See chap. VI, para. 5.

[12] See chap. VI, para. 11.

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities [13]

By resolution 1991/10, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution reproduced therein.

Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family [14]

By resolution 1991/14, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution reproduced therein.

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Question of a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care [15]

By resolution 1991/29, the Council, after recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 A (XXXIII) and Council resolution 1989/76, decided to submit the draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care and the report of the working group of the Commission to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, with a view to the adoption of the body of principles.

International Covenants on Human Rights [16]

By resolution 1991/33, the Council, after recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights, decided to transmit the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration under the agenda item entitled "Human rights questions".

---

[13] See chap. VI, para. 14.

[14] See chap. VI, para. 18.

[15] See chap. VI, para. 34.

[16] See chap. VI, para. 39.

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery [17]

By resolution 1991/34, the Council, after recalling its decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) and having taken note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/58, requested the General Assembly to establish, and gave criteria for, the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat [18]

By resolution 1991/36, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolution 45/180, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/23 and Council resolution 1990/47, called upon the Assembly to take into account the discrepancy between the Centre's resources and its increased responsibilities and, in accordance with established procedures, to take appropriate and prompt action to rectify the problem; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on developments relating to the activities of the Centre.

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat [19]

By resolution 1991/17, the Council, after recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, welcomed the request of the General Assembly, in its resolutions 45/125 and 45/239 C, that the Secretary-General develop an action programme for the advancement of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991-1995; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on the progress achieved included strategies and modalities for implementing the action programme and the relevant mandates adopted by the Assembly and the Council, and to submit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-sixth session and to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme [20]

By resolution 1991/77, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution reproduced therein.

---

[17] See chap. VI, para. 40.

[18] See chap. VI, para. 42.

[19] See chap. VI, para. 89.

[20] See chap. VII, para. 3.

Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994 21/

By resolution 1991/78, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution annexed thereto.

Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme 22/

By decision 1991/298, the Council, after having considered the report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on the work of its first special session, decided to endorse the revised General Regulations of the World Food Programme contained in appendix B to the report and to transmit them, together with Council resolution 1991/77, to the General Assembly for final approval.

COORDINATION QUESTIONS

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) 23/

By resolution 1991/66, the Council, after recalling its resolution 1990/86 and General Assembly resolution 45/187, took note of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS; called upon organizations of the United Nations system, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to coordinate their efforts with the World Health Organization in implementing the global strategy; requested the Secretary-General to assess the adequacy of existing and projected programmes of work responding to the AIDS pandemic, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and all other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, for the purpose of developing relevant activities to support national programmes for the prevention and control of the pandemic; and invited the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, to consider the report of the Director-General and the response of the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic and to take an appropriate decision on further action, taking the resolution into account.

21/ See chap. VII, para. 4.

22/ See chap. VII, para. 7.

23/ See chap. VII, para. 13.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Assistance to the Palestinian people 24/

By resolution 1991/69, the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution reproduced therein.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Critical humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa 25/

By resolution 1991/60, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolutions 45/154, 45/157, 45/160 and 45/161, expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his initiative in sending an inter-agency mission to the Horn of Africa to assess the emergency humanitarian assistance for the affected countries and for his untiring efforts to alert the international community to the critical situation existing in the region and the need to mobilize additional resources; appealed to the international community and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond generously and promptly to the Secretary-General's appeals to meet the urgent needs already identified in the report of the inter-agency mission; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 26/

By resolution 1991/1, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolutions 1166 (XII), 1958 (XVIII), 2294 (XXII), 36/121 D, 42/130 and 45/138, recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-sixth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 44 to 45 States.

By resolution 1991/63, the Council, after recalling General Assembly resolutions 1166 (XII), 1958 (XVIII), 2294 (XXII), 36/121 D, 42/130 and 45/138 and after taking into account its resolution 1991/1, recommended that the General Assembly take a decision at its forty-sixth session on the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 44 to 46 States.

2. The Council also adopted the following resolutions and decisions, which are brought to the attention of the General Assembly:

24/ See chap. VII, paras. 21-22.

25/ See chap. VII, para. 38.

26/ See chap. VII, para. 44, and chap. IX, paras. 53-56.

Resolutions

1991/9	United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons
1991/15	Crime prevention and criminal justice
1991/26	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa
1991/51	International cooperation and coordination of efforts to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant
1991/54	Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa
1991/58	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
1991/61	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon
1991/62	Assistance to Yemen
1991/65	World Decade for Cultural Development
1991/67	Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
1991/68	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
1991/73	Cooperation in fisheries in Africa
1991/82	Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres
1991/93	International Conference on Population and Development
1991/94	Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development

Decisions

1991/210	Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions
1991/224	Elections, appointments and nominations to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council
1991/237	Situation of human rights in South Africa

Decisions

1991/251	Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation
1991/256	Situation of human rights in Iraq
1991/257	Situation of human rights in El Salvador
1991/259	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan
1991/268	Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon
1991/283	Elections
1991/294	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 and 1993
1991/311	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements

Chapter II

SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. At its second regular session of 1988, the Council decided, with a view to formulating and elaborating action-oriented recommendations, that it should undertake annually in-depth discussions of major policy themes, to be selected on the basis of a multi-year work programme derived, inter alia, from the priorities set out in the medium-term plan of the United Nations and the work programmes of other relevant United Nations bodies (resolution 1988/77).

2. At its organizational session for 1990, the Council decided that in connection with the major policy theme for 1991, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) (iii) of Council resolution 1988/77, to discuss as an urgent and emerging issue the following: "The impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation". The Council also decided that the discussion of the theme should be at a special meeting at an appropriately high level, without excluding the ministerial level, which should be held on 4 and 5 July 1991, during its second regular session. The special meeting should be separate from the regular proceedings of the Council and precede its general discussion of international economic and social policy (decision 1990/205).

3. At its second regular session of 1990, the Council, inter alia:

(a) Invited the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the Council, to take all the necessary measures to ensure the adequate preparation of the special high-level meeting of the Council in 1991, and to prepare an analytical report for that meeting, which should, inter alia, include complete information on matters of trade, financial flows and investments in the context of the recent evolution of East-West relations and its consequences for the developing countries;

(b) Invited the President of the Council to convene a one-day preparatory meeting of the Council before the special high-level meeting;

(c) Called upon all appropriate organs, organizations, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute to the success of the special high-level meeting;

(d) Invited all Member States and observer States that are in a position to do so to be represented at the ministerial level (resolution 1990/68).

4. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 1945/182, concerning the special high-level meeting of the Council, inter alia, invited all Member States and observer States that are in a position to do so to be represented at the ministerial level.

5. At its organizational session for 1991, the Council, pursuant to its decision 1990/205, confirmed the major policy theme to be considered at its special high-level meeting with ministerial participation in 1991 (decision 1991/202 A).

A. PREPARATORY MEETING

6. The preparatory meeting for the Special High-level Meeting of the Council was held on 3 July and was chaired by the President of the Council.

7. The preparatory meeting recommended the adoption of the provisional agenda for the Special High-level Meeting and also recommended agreement on the proposals for its organization of work as contained in the annotated provisional agenda (E/1991/83), in particular that (a) the Bureau of the Special High-level Meeting would be composed of representatives from the same States as the Bureau of the Council itself for 1991 and that the Chairman would be from the same State as the President of the Council, and (b) the Chairman of the Special High-level Meeting would make a summation at its conclusion, which would constitute the formal outcome of the Meeting.

B. ELECTION OF THE BUREAU OF THE SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETING BY THE COUNCIL

8. At the 16th meeting, on 3 July, the Council elected, by acclamation, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, Foreign Minister of Algeria, Chairman of the Special High-level Meeting. The Council also elected Mr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, Deputy Foreign Minister of Malaysia, Mr. Bengt Säve-Söderbergh, Secretary of State for International Development Cooperation of Sweden, Mr. Radomiro Tomic, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations Office at Geneva, and Mr. Naste Calovski, Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva, as Vice-Chairmen of the Special High-level Meeting.

C. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETING

9. The Special High-level Meeting was held on 4 and 5 July. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session (E/1991/32); 1/

(b) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1990-1991 (E/1991/64);

(c) Chapter VI of the World Economic Survey, 1991 (E/1991/75);

(d) Note verbale dated 13 May 1991 from the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations transmitting the Declaration of the Algiers Colloquium on the Impact of the Recent Evolution of East/West Relations on the Growth of the World Economy, in particular on the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as on International Economic Cooperation, held from 4 to 6 May 1991 (E/1991/78);

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 11 (E/1991/32).

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation (E/1991/82).

10. At the 1st meeting, on 4 July, the Chairman of the Special High-level Meeting and the Secretary-General made statements.

11. The Special High-level Meeting then adopted the agenda as contained in document E/1991/83 and the proposals for the organization of work, as recommended by the preparatory meeting. The agenda as adopted was as follows:

1. Opening of the meeting by the Chairman.

2. Impact of the recent evolution of East-West relations on the growth of the world economy, in particular on the economic growth and development of the developing countries, as well as on international economic cooperation.

3. Closure of the meeting.

12. A statement was made by the Chairman of the Algiers Colloquium on the Impact of the Recent Evolution of East/West Relations on the Growth of the World Economy, in particular on the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as well as on International Economic Cooperation, which was held from 4 to 6 May 1991.

13. Statements were also made by the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), the Minister for Cooperation of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community), the Foreign Minister of Brazil, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, the State Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Norway, the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Malaysia and the Secretary of State for International Cooperation and Latin America of Spain.

14. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme also made a statement.

15. At the 2nd meeting, on 4 July, statements were made by the Deputy Foreign Minister of China, the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Finance Minister of Pakistan, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations, the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations, the Director of the Bureau for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance of Switzerland, the Deputy Representative on the Economic and Social Council of the United States of America, the representative of New Zealand, the

Ambassador of Australia to Germany, the Minister of Finance and Development of Uganda, the Minister of External Relations of Colombia, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Secretary of State for the Economy of Albania, the Secretary of State of Morocco, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

16. Statements were also made by the Vice-President, Corporate Planning and Budgeting, of the World Bank, the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Executive Director of the World Food Council.

17. At the 3rd meeting, on 5 July, statements were made by the Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Secretary of State for International Development Cooperation of Sweden, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of France, the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Deputy Minister of the Central Planning Office of Poland and the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations.

18. At the 4th meeting, on 5 July, statements were made by the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, the representative of Suriname, the Deputy Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, the representative of Argentina, the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Minister of Planning of Rwanda, the representative of Egypt, the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations Office at Geneva, the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations and the Acting Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

19. Statements were also made by the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation, the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

E. CLOSURE OF THE SPECIAL HIGH-LEVEL MEETING

20. The Chairman of the Special High-level Meeting made the following concluding statement:

> The Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council is the first meeting of its kind, by reason of the level of representation and the content of the discussion. It was convened in the context of the ongoing process of revitalization and restructuring of the activities of the Council and its subsidiary bodies and of the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors and related fields.

The importance attached by Member States to this unprecedented event in the annals of the Economic and Social Council is reflected in the high level of representation of delegations. The high-level representation, which includes representation at the ministerial level, is not limited to the delegations of members of the Council alone. In response to General Assembly resolution 45/182, a substantial number of delegations of States not members of the Economic and Social Council elected to be represented at a high level at the Meeting. By their response to the invitation addressed to them, these delegations gave effect to the General Assembly's desire to ensure that this special Meeting is not a gathering limited to States members of the Council but an event of the broadest possible scope in which all Members of the United Nations might participate.

The importance attached by the participants to this Special High-level Meeting has also been reflected in the large number of statements made in the general discussion. Despite time constraints, no fewer than 53 countries made statements during the general discussion. Twenty delegations made their statements at the ministerial level. Eleven international organizations and agencies of the United Nations system also took part in the discussion.

At the opening ceremony, the Secretary-General of the United Nations made a statement.

The discussion was conducted in an atmosphere that helped to create a climate of constructive dialogue. I was impressed by the quality of the statements and the perspicacity of their analysis and vision.

The quality, richness and diversity of the discussion have made it unusually difficult for me to perform the task the Council requires of me to summarize the deliberations.

The statements made by delegations have improved the understanding of the nature and scope of the changes in East-West relations taking place and their implications both for the developing countries and for future international economic cooperation.

All delegations welcomed the evolution of East-West relations, generated by the structural transformation in the USSR and Central and Eastern Europe. They viewed the changes as a favourable development for the parties concerned and for the entire community of nations.

East-West confrontation, which was a lasting feature of the cold war period, has ended, giving an impetus towards the integration of Central and Eastern Europe into the world economy. This is an event of historic importance that could open the way to the emergence of a new spirit of cooperation among nations directed towards the achievement of world peace and equitably shared development. The release for development purposes of financial, technical and human resources hitherto used for military purposes is a further benefit. The anticipated success of the integration of Central and Eastern European countries into the world economy will improve the prospects of those directly concerned as well as those of their partners in both the North and the South.

Delegations noted, however, that the long-term improvement of economic prospects would be the outcome of an extremely difficult, complex and painful period of transition. The many difficulties of the period of transition are now seen to be more acute and serious than they appeared to be in the early stages of the structural reform initiated by the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The economic and social repercussions of the reforms, in particular the social costs affecting the poorer members of society, as well as the need for safety nets, are evident. There is also a danger of arousing narrow nationalist feelings likely to reopen wounds that were thought to have been healed.

However delicate and difficult the transition may be, all speakers saw it as an inevitable development. During the discussion, several speakers emphasized that the complexity and difficulties of the transition period through which the countries of Central and Eastern Europe were passing were increased by the absence of any model, guidance or historical precedent. As an experiment in progress the experience was unique in modern history. In addition, they rightly emphasized that there was no miracle cure applicable to all situations.

Believing that no serious economic reform can achieve its full potential without appropriate political reform, speakers expressed the hope that the reform process in Central and Eastern Europe, including the USSR, would go hand in hand with the intensification of political reform. Since no democratic process can be pursued in a climate of widespread poverty and destitution, the participants called for a continuation of the efforts currently being made by the industrialized countries and multilateral financial institutions to promote the integration of the Central and Eastern European countries into the world economy. In that context, the need to continue the process of universalizing the multilateral financial agencies was stressed.

Speakers from the Group of 77, for their part, noted that the volume and the speed of implementation of the developed countries' assistance and support measures to integrate the countries of Central and Eastern Europe into the world economy were in contrast to anything the industrialized countries had done for the developing countries.

In that connection, several delegations expressed concern about the short-term risks of diverting the financial resources and trade advantages accorded to the developing countries. According to those delegations, if those risks materialized, they would lead to further marginalization of the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them. The result would be to aggravate the threat of political instability, whose shock waves would be felt far beyond the national borders of the countries concerned.

The same delegations noted the current disparity between the developed countries' diligent response to the financial needs of the Central and Eastern European countries and the persistence - indeed, the worsening - of the net negative transfer of financial resources from the developing to the developed countries. At a time of such exemplary solidarity in respect of Central and Eastern Europe, official development assistance for the developing countries seems to be dwindling in real terms, despite the developing countries' growing needs.

A number of delegations therefore expressed the hope that the disappearance of the "iron curtain" would not result in a curtain of poverty and hunger. They mentioned the need to fulfil the commitments accepted in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, adopted at its forty-fifth session. They also recalled the need for speedy implementation of the measures agreed upon in favour of the least developed countries and expressed the hope that the Uruguay Round on multilateral trade negotiations would soon be concluded, with balanced agreement, taking the developing countries' interests into account.

Preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development were also mentioned.

During the discussion, representatives of the major donor countries and of multilateral financial institutions reaffirmed that the efforts they were deploying to promote the current reform process in Central and Eastern Europe would not be made at the expense of their programmes of assistance to the developing countries. Delegations of creditor countries cited figures to show that financial flows to the countries of Eastern Europe continue to be modest so far. They noted that the slackening of North-South financial flows, in particular those that did not generate debt, was attributable to the investment climate in recipient countries. The creditor countries also mentioned the new Trinidad debt reduction initiatives being undertaken in favour of low-income developing countries.

On another topic, speakers referred to the human factor and recognized its central role in the development process. They stressed the need to give due attention to human resources development. The development and continuing training of human resources was a precondition for the mobilization and use of financial and natural resources, and for the promotion and transfer of scientific and technical skills essential to lasting development. They believed private enterprise should be allowed to flourish in a climate of freedom, democracy and respect for human rights. While all speakers acknowledged the close link between the development process and democracy, some speakers saw democracy as a *sine qua non* of the development process, while others stressed that democracy could be exercised only in the context of sustained economic growth.

With regard to the lessons to be drawn from the Council's special Meeting, many delegations, while noting the quality of the statements delivered, had indicated, during the informal exchange of views among heads of delegation prior to the special session, their preference for an exchange of views among delegations on a question-and-answer basis rather than in the traditional pattern of debate. That idea should be considered as part of the follow-up to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/264.

The present summary would be incomplete without special reference to the participation of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Vice-President of the World Bank, the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization and the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. This is one of the striking aspects of the Meeting. It reflects a spirit of mutual confidence and testifies to what may be regarded as an essential stage in the process of revitalizing the Council.

It should be noted that, despite the understandable differences of opinion, the participants in this Special High-level Meeting have been, throughout their statements, unanimous in recognizing the vast scope of the changes taking place on the international scene. These changes are accompanied by tensions and difficulties, but they also bear a message of hope for the establishment of a world order founded on equity and international solidarity.

It is up to us, the peoples of the world, to reduce those tensions, overcome those difficulties and fulfil that hope. The United Nations, its revitalized Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies and other international organizations have a primary role to play in that task.

Chapter III

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. The Economic and Social Council held a general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments, at its second regular session of 1991 (agenda item 2). The President of the Council and the Secretary-General made opening statements at the 16th meeting, on 3 July 1991. The general discussion took place at the 17th to 23rd meetings, from 8 to 11 July; an account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.17-23).

2. At its second regular session of 1990, the Council had decided to focus, at its second regular session of 1991, in its general discussion, on the question of strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs (decision 1990/263).

Opening statements

3. In opening the session, the President noted that it was the first time the Council was conducting a special high-level meeting with ministerial participation. That was in keeping with the revitalization process of the Council and should strengthen its authority, credibility and effectiveness. It augured well for achieving greater complementarity between the work of the Council, the General Assembly and their respective subsidiary bodies.

4. The slow-down of economic growth in the developed countries and the persistence of unfavourable conditions characterizing the international economic environment were inhibiting a resumption of growth and development in the developing countries. Consequently, strengthening multilateral cooperation through dialogue and shared responsibility was more important than ever. That had already been recognized in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session. What remained to be done was to translate the intentions into actions, which involved finding a durable solution to the external debt problem, as well as a reversal of the net negative transfer of resources to developing countries. Equally important was the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, considering the vital and dynamic role of international trade for the world economy. The issue of multilateral cooperation was particularly evident in the linkage of environment and development. The forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was increasingly taking on the character of a world summit: a testimony to the importance attached to it by Governments.

5. With the passing of ideological differences and the end of the cold war, there was hope of mustering international cooperation for the promotion of growth and development and stability and peace. The integration of Central and Eastern Europe in the world economy had mobilized the efforts of the international community. What was needed now was a similar effort for the

resumption of growth in the developing countries; otherwise, the distortions characterizing international economic relations would worsen. That was particularly true in Africa, where the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development had not lived up to expectations. Africa had too long been the forgotten continent. But cooperation between developing countries could contribute substantially. The report of the South Commission had shown the importance of South-South cooperation. There were many obstacles to such cooperation but progress had been made in a number of regions in the South. The potential was enormous and subregional as well as regional integration could provide new opportunities for North-South cooperation and dialogue.

6. In his address to the Council, the Secretary-General said that the activities of the United Nations in achieving peace and security could not be divorced from its responsibility to promote better living conditions in all parts of the world. Large numbers of people were living barely at subsistence levels and more than 1 billion lived in absolute poverty.

7. During the past 20 years, capital formation and economic development had been hampered by a combination of negative external factors and adverse internal conditions. Capital requirements had steadily increased, but world economic growth had been slowing down for a number of years, causing a continuing deterioration of the relative position of the developing countries in the world economy.

8. To overcome the financial and development crises of the 1980s in the developing countries, increased trade and foreign investment flows were essential. Many developing countries were eliminating stringent regulation of foreign investors and shifting to more outward-oriented development strategies so as to attract financial flows. Privatization and deregulation had become widespread, reflecting the ideological changes taking place throughout the world with respect to the role Government should play in managing the economy.

9. But worsening economic trends and the lack of international finance had made restructuring in the developing countries and in Central and Eastern Europe a slow and difficult process. A supportive international economic environment was crucial for the reform process. Weak export markets, the debt burden and a deteriorating physical and social infrastructure had contributed to an inhospitable climate for investment in many countries.

10. The creation of a truly liberal international trading system was essential for the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries. To that end, a successful completion of the Uruguay Round was of the utmost importance. Equally important for activating the economies of the developing countries, particularly in Africa and Latin America, was the speedy implementation of bold and imaginative solutions to the debt problem. Recent initiatives, such as the Trinidad and Tobago terms, the Netherlands initiative and the initiative of President Bush, constituted positive developments but, in order to resolve this critical issue, comprehensive, pragmatic and long-lasting measures were needed. Precedents could be found in the decisions of the Paris Club regarding the write-off of large parts of the foreign debts of Egypt and Poland.

11. The crisis on the African continent was particularly worrisome. For a large majority of Africans, living conditions had continued to deteriorate. Unless urgent measures were taken, over half the population of Africa could be expected to live below the poverty level by the year 2000. Despite the serious reform efforts undertaken by African countries following the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, economic growth had not been reactivated. In fact, more African countries had joined the ranks of the least developed countries, suggesting that support by the international community for the efforts of the African countries had been insufficient.

12. Also of great concern was the fact that the number of refugees and displaced persons had increased dramatically over the past decade. Many complex emergency situations had arisen, making it essential to enhance the capacity of the United Nations system to provide humanitarian emergency assistance in a speedy and effective manner.

13. Although the world as a whole had weathered the initial shocks of the Gulf crisis, many developing countries and hundreds of thousands of migrant workers continued to suffer. The invasion of Kuwait by Iraq had caused massive destruction of economic, social and physical infrastructure, unprecedented environmental damage and untold human suffering, much of which was still continuing.

14. As new and competing claims for resources had emerged, the availability of increased resources had become increasingly critical to prospects for growth and development. Without the greater availability of resources, the ongoing processes of political and economic transformation would be at risk. If the international community failed to find adequate resources to finance global development, peace and security would be severely jeopardized. Consideration should be given to the convening of an international conference on development financing.

General discussion

15. Most delegations referred to the World Economic Survey, 1991, and noted with concern that world economic growth had slowed down for the second year in a row, falling to 1 per cent, well below world population growth. In the developing countries, the growth rate had slowed down further for the third consecutive year, to about 3 per cent, as compared to 3.4 per cent in 1989 and almost 5 per cent in 1988. Economic activity had sharply contracted in Eastern Europe and the USSR in 1990, declining by 11 per cent in the former and by 4 per cent in the latter. In contrast to the robust growth in 1989, the developed market economies saw their growth rate reduced by 1 per cent in 1990 and, by the end of that year, almost all the major economies were in or near recession.

16. While the developing countries faced similar problems of entrenched poverty, vulnerability to changing international economic conditions, heavy indebtedness and a considerable gap in science and technology *vis-à-vis* the industrialized countries, significant divergences in performance and specific regional difficulties were noted by many participants. That was particularly apparent in the discussion held with the Executive Secretaries of the regional

commissions. In Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, the 1980s had been a lost decade for development. Economic prospects had not improved to any significant extent in the 1990s and major national and international efforts were still required to attain sustained growth. In Western Asia, a major reconstruction effort was required after the conflicts of the 1980s and early 1990s. The region had vast energy resources, but they had to be used for development purposes and to cope with several deep social problems, in particular the plight of the poor and the unemployed. In Europe, attention had turned to the political and economic reforms in the East. Major efforts were being made to smooth the transition process and to integrate Central and Eastern Europe in the international economy. In South and East Asia and the Pacific, the issue was one of maintaining the momentum achieved in recent years. The Asian and Pacific economies were gradually being integrated. Growth, intensification of trade, foreign investment and transfer of technology from neighbouring countries were transforming the region. Yet, further policy efforts were needed to reinforce those positive developments.

Strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs

17. All delegations were committed to strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs, the main theme of the general discussion. The theme was particularly pertinent in view of the dramatic political and economic changes that had taken place. Those changes bode well for the future and offer opportunities for expanded cooperation.

18. Delegations recognized that the actions of individual countries, however important they might be, could not by themselves meet the current global challenges. In an increasingly interdependent world, with the globalization of the world economy and the internationalization of markets, the case for multilateral cooperation was stronger than ever. Multilateral cooperation involved States, agencies and institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, which traditionally had not held such responsibilities. Therefore, the importance of the role of the Economic and Social Council as the central body for coordination, consultation and guidance was stressed.

19. Many delegations considered that the adoption by the General Assembly at its eighteenth special session of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, together with the launching of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, represented important steps towards reviving international economic cooperation. The same held true for the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s.

20. However, it was also noted that the 1980s had witnessed a retreat from multilateralism and that, despite the adoption of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy, there was little evidence that they were being effectively implemented. Therefore, it was important that all Member States respect their commitments to those new instruments of international cooperation through the adoption of practical measures and action-oriented initiatives.

21. Most delegations stressed that strengthening multilateral cooperation was more necessary than ever to combat the spread of hunger and extreme poverty,

as well as the scourge of drug abuse and trafficking. Equally important in that respect were the development of human resources and the promotion of science and technology for development.

Revitalization of the Council

22. Many delegations spoke about the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council. Many referred to the progress achieved in the political arena but said that much frustration remained in furthering international cooperation with regard to economic and social issues.

23. The Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council, with ministerial participation, which had preceded the general discussion, as well as the informal exchange of views on the report of the South Commission (for the report of the President of the Council on the informal exchange of views on the report of the South Commission, see A/46/448) and the exchanges of views on the economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and on strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs were described as important steps towards making the Council more relevant and responsive to the needs and expectations of delegations. In particular, the Special High-level Meeting had shown that effective revitalization of the Council was possible and that similar approaches to the consideration of global issues were required in the future.

24. Restructuring and revitalization efforts should be designed to make the United Nations more capable of meeting the changing and evolving needs of its Member States, particularly the developing countries. The Nordic project was referred to as deserving in-depth study.

East-West relations

25. Although the Special High-level Meeting had dealt in depth with the recent evolution in East-West relations, many delegations referred to the historic and momentous changes that had taken place in the conduct of those relations. It was pointed out by some that the marked improvement in those relations offered an opportunity for strengthening and intensifying multilateral cooperation. Others expressed the fear that developing countries could become further marginalized as the international community became increasingly preoccupied with the developments in Central and Eastern Europe.

26. A number of delegations pointed to the possibility of reducing military expenditures in developed and developing countries alike. The end of the cold war should allow human, financial and technical resources to be released for the benefit of international cooperation and should also place the United Nations in a better position to fulfil its mandate to preserve international peace and security.

The Gulf crisis

27. Optimistic assessments in early 1990 had been considerably tempered, if not dashed, by the Gulf crisis, which had seriously worsened world economic prospects. It had intensified economic difficulties, deepened the recession in a number of countries and caused severe economic disruptions. Millions of people had been displaced, environmental degradation of unprecedented

proportions had occurred and the need for reconstruction in the affected countries was immense. The crisis had caused major hardships for oil-importing developing countries; the least developed countries had been the most severely affected.

28. A number of delegations noted the consequences of the Gulf crisis for international capital markets. These included an increasing upward pressure on real interest rates, which could lead to a further worsening of the already heavy debt burdens of many developing countries. The Gulf crisis had also emphasized the volatility of oil markets. Consequently, some speakers welcomed the recent initiatives to establish a dialogue between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries, most notably the ministerial conference held in Paris on 1 and 2 July 1991.

External debt and resource transfers

29. The problem of the external indebtedness of the developing countries was referred to as a major obstacle to the resumption of economic growth which continued to inhibit investments in those countries. Although many speakers acknowledged that there had been significant developments in official debt reductions, on the whole, progress had been slow and actual debt reductions had accomplished little in improving the balance of payments of affected countries. Virtually all debtor countries welcomed the Brady initiative, but many noted that it had not had the expected impact because of the scarcity of resources to implement meaningful debt reduction packages and insufficient coordination among those involved. Some delegations referred positively to recent developments regarding debt reductions, such as the Trinidad and Tobago terms, the Netherlands initiative, and the Enterprise for the Americas initiative.

30. High debt levels continued to extract a large amount of financial resources from developing countries. Net financal transfers of capital-importing developing countries to the developed countries had reached $US 32 billion in 1990, according to the World Economic Survey, 1991. Many delegations expressed serious concern about that situation. A positive transfer to the developing countries was urgently needed.

31. A number of delegations reiterated their commitments to the internationally agreed targets for official development assistance (ODA). It was widely held that, particularly for the least developed countries, such aid was an indispensable source of finance. Marginalization of those countries should be avoided. The donor community had a major role to play in channelling aid to them. The Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s was seen as an important step in the right direction. In that connection, a few delegations expressed concern about the recommendation in the report of the Committee for Development Planning on the criteria for identifying the least developed countries.

32. On the general issue of financing for development, several delegations supported the proposal made by the Secretary-General in his opening statement that consideration be given to the convening of an international conference on development financing.

International trade

33. The multilateral trading system, according to a number of representatives, was not working satisfactorily. Considerable ambivalence was expressed regarding bloc formation, which could be seen as a way of expanding trade opportunities but could also be viewed as an expression of general dissatisfaction with the system. Some speakers noted that in developed countries new forms of protectionism and lack of transparency in trade policies or measures were effectively inhibiting exports from developing countries. They emphasized that, as a result of protectionist measures, developing countries were suffering losses of earnings representing twice the amount of ODA. Protectionist trends were particularly disturbing as an increasing number of developing countries saw openness as an important step towards increased efficiency and modernization.

34. Delegations expressed the hope that the Uruguay Round would be brought to a speedy conclusion. Many were seriously concerned that the negotiations of the Uruguay Round at the ministerial meeting in December 1991 could fail. However, if that round of multilateral trade negotiations were to culminate in balanced results that took the interests of all into account, it would greatly strengthen the multilateral trading system to the benefit of all countries.

35. Several delegations noted that the strengthening of the trading system was also dependent on improving the terms of trade and on halting the decline in commodity prices. Non-fuel primary commodity prices had not only weakened in 1990, but on average had reached their lowest level in real terms since 1945. There was a need to diversify exports in the case of primary exporters, which required appropriate national strategies supported by international cooperation and more liberal access to the markets of developed countries.

Environment

36. Delegations welcomed the universal recognition of the inextricable link between environment and development. Preserving environmental quality was in the interest of all countries. For example, the disaster at the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl had shown the global scope of environmental repercussions, calling for concerted international action and cooperation.

37. Many delegations noted that environment and development were not irreconcilable but were in fact complementary. That was particularly the case in Africa, where trends towards desertification and soil erosion were undermining food production and exacerbating hunger.

38. It was recognized that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, would constitute a landmark in the annals of multilateral cooperation and should result in the adoption of binding agreements. However, some delegations noted that such agreements should take into account the specific needs of the developing countries, notably in the areas of transfer of technology and financial resources. Some delegations observed that the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held at Cartagena, Colombia, in February 1992, could also make a major contribution to the promotion of sustainable economic development.

Convergence of views

39. Many speakers acknowledged that the agreements reached at recent international meetings had been made possible by a convergence of views on an approach to development that was based, inter alia, on increasing reliance on market signals, the rational use of human, financial and technical resources, the decentralization of economic decision-making processes, the establishment of an environment in which entrepreneurial initiatives could flourish and the adoption of sound macroeconomic policies.

40. A number of speakers also noted that such an approach to development could achieve its full potential only within an environment of democracy, good governance, political freedom, pluralism, respect for human rights and the broadest possible participation in the adoption of major decisions. In that regard, several delegations referred to the report of the South Commission and welcomed its recommendations, many of which called for introspection. Similar self-examination by the countries of the North might also be in order. Furthermore, it should be possible for the progress achieved in national democratic processes to be consolidated through the democratization of international relations. In that connection, several delegations called for a broadening of the process of decision-making on macroeconomic policies having a world-wide scope in order to achieve better coordination at the global level.

41. It was more widely agreed than in the past that there was a need for domestic policies that would mobilize and make rational use of all potential resources, as well as for a favourable international economic environment and adequate external support for national development efforts.

42. Statements were made during the general discussion by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community), Brazil, Thailand, Algeria, Zambia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Tunisia, China, Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Czechoslovakia, the Bahamas, Mexico, Indonesia, Austria, Argentina, Chile, Romania, Japan, Yugoslavia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Jamaica, Bulgaria, Morocco, Botswana, the United States of America, Ecuador, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Turkey, Bahrain, Peru and Kenya.

43. Statements were also made by the observers for Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, the Republic of Korea, Malawi, Venezuela, Egypt, Australia, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Cuba and Bangladesh.

44. The Under-Secretaries-General for International Economic and Social Affairs and for Technical Cooperation for Development made statements.

45. Statements were made by the Executive Secretaries of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

46. A statement was also made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund.

47. Statements were made by the representative of the International Labour Organisation, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Deputy Director-General of the World Health Organization and representatives of the International Telecommunication Union, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Bank.

48. The observers for the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, category I, made statements: World Confederation of Labour, Inter-Parliamentary Union, International Organization of Employers, World Federation of Trade Unions and International Chamber of Commerce.

Documentation

49. The Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (A/46/132-E/1991/58);

(b) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session (E/1991/32); 1/

(c) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1990 (E/1991/45);

(d) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990 (E/1991/56);

(e) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1990-1991 (E/1991/64);

(f) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1989-1990 (E/1991/70);

(g) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs (E/1991/72);

1/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 11* (E/1991/32).

(h) World Economic Survey, 1991 (E/1991/75); 2/

(i) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1990 (E/1991/92);

(j) Letter dated 8 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1991/115);

(k) Note verbale dated 18 July 1991 from the Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1991/120);

(l) Note by the Secretariat concerning reports submitted by the specialized agencies in pursuance of paragraph 11 of Council resolution 1989/114 (E/1991/INF.6 and Add.1).

Action taken by the Council

50. The Council considered proposals submitted under item 2 at its 29th and 31st meetings, on 22 and 26 July 1991. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.29 and 31).

Convening of an international conference on development financing

51. At the 29th meeting, on 22 July, the observer for Ghana, 3/ on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft decision (E/1991/L.31) entitled "Convening of an international conference on development financing", which read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council:
>
> "(a) Welcomes the proposal made by the Secretary-General in his statement at the opening of the second regular session of 1991 of the Council, on 3 July, regarding the convening of an international conference on development financing (see E/1991/SR.16);

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.C.1.

3/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

"(b) Decides to recommend to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, that it consider ways and means for the convening of such an international conference."

52. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Razali Ismail (Malaysia), introduced a draft decision (E/1991/L.38) submitted on the basis of the informal consultations held on draft decision E/1991/L.31.

53. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision E/1991/L.38. For the final text, see Council decision 1991/274.

54. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Tunisia made a statement.

55. In the light of the adoption of draft decision E/1991/L.38, draft decision E/1991/L.31 was withdrawn.

Report of the Committee for Development Planning

56. At the 29th meeting, on 22 July, the observer for Bangladesh 3/ introduced a draft resolution (E/1991/L.32) entitled "Report of the Committee for Development Planning", which read as follows:

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

"*Recalling also* the action on criteria for designating the least developed among the developing countries taken by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18, annex I),

"*Having been apprised* of the work of the Committee for Development Planning concerning substantially revised criteria for the identification of the least developed among the developing countries, including its recommendations, as contained in the report of the Committee on its twenty-seventh session (E/1991/32),

"*Noting* that the Governments of the least developed countries needed adequate time to study those recommendations and their implications,

"1. *Decides* to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the Council at a resumed second regular session a report containing an analysis of the implications for the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s of the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning regarding substantially revised criteria for the identification of the least developed among the developing countries (A/CONF.147/18, part one);

"2. Invites the Governments of interested countries to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as soon as possible, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, their views on the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Development Planning;

"3. Decides to consider the report requested in paragraph 1 above and the views requested in paragraph 2 at a resumed session and to report thereon to the General Assembly."

57. Also at the 29th meeting, the representative of Zambia introduced a draft decision (E/1991/L.33) entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council decides:

"(a) To endorse the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Zaire and Zambia in the list of the least developed countries (E/1991/32, para. 43);

"(b) At the request of the Government of Ghana (see E/1991/115), to take no action on the recommendation of the Committee regarding the inclusion of Ghana in the list of the least developed countries (E/1991/32, para. 43) until the Government of Ghana has undertaken further study and analysis of the basis of the recommendation, as well as full consultation with its bilateral and multilateral partners;

"(c) To recommend that the conclusion and recommendation of the Committee regarding Namibia (E/1991/32, para. 263) be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

"(d) To recommend that the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session approve the inclusion of Zaire and Zambia in the list of the least developed countries, taking into account the views expressed by delegations at the second regular session of 1991 of the Council and without prejudice to General Assembly resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s."

58. In introducing the draft decision, the representative of Zambia orally revised it as follows:

(a) In paragraphs (a) and (d) the words "Zaire and" were deleted;

(b) Paragraph (b) was replaced by the following text:

"(b) At the request of the Governments of Ghana, Madagascar and Zaire, to take no action on the recommendation of the Committee regarding the inclusion of Ghana, Madagascar and Zaire in the list of the least developed countries until those Governments have undertaken further study and analysis of the basis of the recommendation, as well as full consultation with their bilateral and multilateral partners";

(c) Paragraph (c) was replaced by the following text:

> "(c) To recommend that the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session consider providing for a transitional period for countries graduating as least developed countries in order to avoid disruption of their development programmes".

59. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Razali (Malaysia), introduced a draft decision (E/1991/L.39) submitted on the basis of the informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1991/L.32 and draft decision E/1991/L.33.

60. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision E/1991/L.39. For the final text, see Council decision 1991/275.

61. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of Zambia made a statement.

62. In the light of the adoption of draft decision E/1991/L.39, draft resolution E/1991/L.32 and draft decision E/1991/L.33 were withdrawn.

Special assistance to Namibia

63. At the 29th meeting, on 22 July, the observer for Senegal, 3/ on behalf of the African States, introduced a draft resolution (E/1991/L.35) entitled "Special assistance to Namibia", which read as follows:

> "*The Economic and Social Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* resolution 1 of 14 September 1990, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990, in which the Conference recommended that Namibia should be given special consideration in support of its economic and social development and invited the General Assembly to consider, in accordance with established procedures, the question of the inclusion of Namibia in the list of least developed countries (A/CONF.147/18, annex I),
>
> "*Recalling also* the Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the Least Developed Countries, issued at the end of their meeting in New York on 1 October 1990 (A/C.2/45/5, annex), in which, *inter alia*, the General Assembly was invited to consider the matter,
>
> "*Welcoming* General Assembly resolution 45/198 of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly decided to give Namibia special consideration in support of its economic and social development, in accordance with the resolution on economic assistance and least developed country status for Namibia adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,
>
> "*Also welcoming* the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning that the international community adopt special measures in favour of Namibia for a period of years in order to assist it in mobilizing its considerable economic potential as a newly independent nation (E/1991/32, para. 263),

"_Taking into consideration_ the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

"_Taking note_ of and welcoming the recent decision of the European Community to accord Namibia a status equivalent to that of a least developed country during the first five years (1990-1995) of the fourth Lomé Convention concluded between the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States,

"_Taking into account_ decision 91/14 of 25 June 1991, adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council decided to extend special assistance to Namibia during the fifth programming cycle equivalent to that given to a least developed country (E/1991/34),

"_Noting in particular_ that full information on per capita income level and other economic and social indicators of direct relevance to consultations within the Committee for Development Planning will not be available until the results of the forthcoming national census, which is being organized with the assistance of the United Nations Population Fund, are published in April 1992,

"1. _Considers_ that Namibia should be given special consideration in support of its economic and social development;

"2. _Urgently appeals_ to all States Members of the United Nations and to the international economic and financial institutions concerned to respond generously to the needs of Namibia and to provide assistance on a bilateral/multilateral basis;

"3. _Invites_, in the meantime, States Members and the organizations of the United Nations system to grant Namibia assistance equivalent to that accorded to those countries having least developed status, in the light of the existing conditions in Namibia."

64. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Razali (Malaysia), introduced a draft resolution (E/1991/L.40) submitted on the basis of the informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1991/L.35.

65. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft resolution E/1991/L.40. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/50.

66. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution E/1991/L.40, draft resolution E/1991/L.35 was withdrawn.

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments

67. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the documents considered by it in connection with its general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (Council decision 1991/276).

Chapter IV

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED DIRECTLY IN PLENARY MEETING

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

1. The Council considered the question of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at its first regular session of 1991 (agenda item 2). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/1991/39).

2. The Council considered the item at its 6th and 8th to 10th meetings, on 17, 23, 28 and 29 May 1991. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.6 and 8-10).

3. At the 6th and 8th to 10th meetings, the Council held a general discussion on the item. At the 6th meeting, on 17 May, it heard an introductory statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights.

4. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Jamaica, China, Ecuador, Yugoslavia, Morocco, Canada, Czechoslovakia and Pakistan and the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community).

5. At the 8th meeting, on 23 May, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Syrian Arab Republic and Indonesia and the observer for Iceland (on behalf of the Nordic countries).

6. At the 9th meeting, on 28 May, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Trinidad and Tobago, Austria, Malaysia, Chile, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Brazil, the Bahamas, Japan and Botswana and the observers for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Cuba.

7. At the 10th meeting, on 29 May, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria, New Zealand, Cameroon and Mexico and the observer for Egypt.

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

8. At the 9th meeting, on 28 May, the observer for Burundi, 1/ on behalf of the African States, introduced a draft resolution (E/1991/L.19) entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

1/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

9. At the 10th meeting, on 29 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 38 to none, with 12 abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/2. The voting was as follows: [2]

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

10. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, Austria, Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Italy, Nicaragua, Finland, Turkey, the Netherlands and Romania.

B. UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

11. The Council considered the question of the United Nations University at its first regular session (agenda item 4). It had before it the report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1990 (E/1991/15).

12. The Council considered the item at its 8th and 9th meetings, on 23 and 28 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.8 and 9).

13. At the 8th meeting, it heard an introductory statement by the Rector of the United Nations University.

14. Also at the 8th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, the Netherlands, Romania, Japan, Canada, Brazil, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China and Zambia and the observers for Egypt and India.

Report of the Council of the United Nations University

15. At the 9th meeting, on 28 May, the Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University (E/1991/15). See Council decision 1991/221.

---

[2] The delegations of Nicaragua and Pakistan subsequently indicated that, had they been present during the voting, they would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

C. CARTOGRAPHY

16. The Council considered the question of cartography at its first regular session (agenda item 5). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/1991/51 and Corr.1).

17. The Council considered the item at its 7th and 9th meetings, on 22 and 28 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.7 and 9).

18. At the 7th meeting, on 22 May, the Council heard an introductory statement by the representative of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development.

19. At the 9th meeting, on 28 May, the representative of New Zealand made a statement.

Twelfth and Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific

20. At the 9th meeting, on 28 May, the Council decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Twelfth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/1991/51 and Corr.1) and to endorse the recommendations of the Conference contained in paragraph 10 of the report. See Council decision 1991/222.

D. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA

21. The Council considered the question of emergency assistance to Somalia at its first regular session (agenda item 12).

22. The Council considered the item at its 8th to 10th meetings, on 23, 28 and 29 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (see E/1991/SR.8-10).

23. At the 8th meeting, on 23 May, the Council heard an oral report by the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Somalia.

24. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, Somalia and the United States of America.

Emergency assistance to Somalia

25. At the 9th meeting, on 28 May, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Chile, Egypt, 1/ Morocco, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (E/1991/L.21) entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia". Subsequently, Botswana and China joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

> "*The Economic and Social Council*,
>
> "*Recalling* its decision 1989/111 of 22 May 1989 and General Assembly resolutions 44/178 of 19 December 1989 and 45/229 of 21 December 1990,

"_Welcoming_ the action taken by the Secretary-General of sending a mission to Somalia to ascertain security conditions in preparation for the resumption of an emergency assistance programme,

"_Having heard_ the report of the Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations in Somalia (see E/1991/SR.8),

"_Extremely concerned_ at the massive displacement of the population in the affected regions of Somalia, the extensive damage to and destruction of villages, towns and cities, the heavy damage inflicted by the civil conflict on the country's infrastructure and the widespread disruption of public facilities and services,

"_Noting with great satisfaction_ the humanitarian efforts being deployed by various national and international non-governmental organizations,

"_Deeply appreciative_ of the humanitarian assistance rendered by a number of Member States to ameliorate the hardship and suffering of the affected population,

"_Aware_ of the complex political situation prevailing throughout the country and the continuation of civil strife in several areas,

"1. _Expresses its appreciation_ to the Secretary-General for the action taken in preparation for the resumption of United Nations assistance programmes;

"2. _Also expresses its appreciation_ for the humanitarian assistance provided by several countries, as well as by members of the community of non-governmental organizations;

"3. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to dispatch, without delay, an inter-agency assessment mission to determine the emergency and medium-term needs of the affected population and to make recommendations on the financial and material resources required for the restoration of basic social services and physical infrastructure, including power, water, shelter, transport and communications;

"4. _Appeals_ to Member States and to international governmental and non-governmental organizations to extend generous assistance, in particular food, medicines and shelter, to the affected population through the appropriate humanitarian channels;

"5. _Urges_ the appropriate specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Council, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme, to resume their assistance programmes in their respective fields of competence;

"6. Calls upon the Secretary-General to mobilize, on an urgent basis, international humanitarian assistance to provide for the immediate needs both of the internally displaced population and of those refugees who still remain in the country;

"7. Strongly appeals to Somalia's national leaders to do their utmost to bring about national reconciliation and to restore and promote peace and stability throughout the country;

"8. Strongly recommends that relief assistance be made available to all who are in need, regardless of tribal or political differences, that adequate measures be taken to ensure the safe delivery of relief supplies and the safety of relief workers, and that distribution of those supplies take place under the supervision of United Nations staff members in order to ensure impartiality and fairness;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the urgency of the situation, to endeavour to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1991, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and to arrange for a comprehensive report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session."

26. At the 10th meeting, on 29 May, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Botswana, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, 1/ Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, 1/ Rwanda, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire and Zambia, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/1991/L.21/Rev.1). Subsequently, Costa Rica, 1/ Germany, Indonesia, Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

27. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the revised draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/3.

28. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Somalia made a statement.

E. HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS 3/

The United States economic embargo against Cuba: its adverse effects on the full enjoyment of human rights by the Cuban people

29. At the 10th meeting, on 29 May, the Council had before it a draft resolution (E/1991/L.22) entitled "The United States economic embargo against Cuba: its adverse effects on the full enjoyment of human rights by the Cuban people", submitted by the observer for Cuba. The draft resolution read as follows:

3/ For the Council's consideration of other human rights questions, see chap. VI, sect. C, below.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, the obligation of all Member States, in accordance with the Charter, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

"Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

"Reaffirming the right of every State to freely determine its own political, economic and social system without any external interference, and the obligation of all States to refrain from adopting any economic reprisal or embargo and to prevent the use of corporations under its jurisdiction and control as instruments of political pressure or coercion against another State, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Deeply concerned about the embargo imposed for more than 30 years by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, including the total prohibition of trade in foodstuffs and medicines, and about its adverse effects on the enjoyment by the Cuban people of their inalienable human rights,

"Also deeply concerned about other aggressive and discriminatory actions taken against the Republic of Cuba by the Government of the United States of America, which also constitute flagrant violations of the human rights of the Cuban people,

"Convinced that such acts constitute a flagrant and inadmissible violation of the rights of the Cuban people to achieve economic and social progress, improve their standard of living and enhance their dignity and freedom,

"1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to consider, as a matter of priority, the adverse effects which the embargo and other aggressive and discriminatory actions taken against the Republic of Cuba by the Government of the United States of America have on the enjoyment by the Cuban people of their inalienable human rights;

"2. Also requests the Secretary-General to present to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session a report on the adverse effects which the embargo and other aggressive and discriminatory actions taken against the Republic of Cuba by the Government of the United States of America have on the full enjoyment of human rights by the Cuban people."

30. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council had before it a revised draft resolution (E/1991/L.22/Rev.1), which read as follows:

"_The Economic and Social Council_,

"_Guided_ by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, the obligation of all Member States, in accordance with the Charter, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

"_Conscious_ of the responsibility of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

"_Recalling_ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

"_Reaffirming_ the right of every State to freely determine its own political, economic and social system without any external interference, and the obligation of all States to refrain from adopting any economic reprisal or embargo and to prevent the use of corporations under its jurisdiction and control as instruments of political pressure or coercion against another State, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

"_Deeply concerned_ about the adverse effects which the embargo and other related measures taken for more than 30 years by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Cuba, including the total prohibition of trade in foodstuffs and medicines, have on the full enjoyment by the Cuban people of their inalienable human rights,

"_Convinced_ that such acts constitute a flagrant and inadmissible violation of the rights of the Cuban people to achieve economic and social progress, improve their standard of living and attain dignity and freedom,

"_Requests_ the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to consider, as a matter of priority, the adverse effects which the embargo and other related measures taken against the Republic of Cuba by the Government of the United States of America have on the full enjoyment by the Cuban people of their inalienable human rights."

31. At the same meeting, the observer for Cuba stated that his delegation would not insist that action be taken on the revised draft resolution at the current session of the Council.

32. Also at the same meeting, the Council, on the proposal of the Acting President, decided to take no action on draft resolution E/1991/L.22/Rev.1, bearing in mind the fact that a record of the proceedings on the matter would appear in the report of the Council. See Council decision 1991/223.

F. REVITALIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

33. The Council considered the question of the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1991 (agenda item 3).

34. The Council considered the item at its 27th, 28th and 31st meetings, on 16, 17 and 26 July 1991. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.27, 28 and 31).

35. At the 27th and 28th meetings, the Council held a general discussion on the item. At the 27th meeting, on 16 July, it heard an oral report made by the President of the Council, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Council resolution 1990/69. At the same meeting, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation made an introductory statement.

36. Also at the 27th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community), the United States of America, Austria, Thailand, Japan, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mexico, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Peru and the observers for Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), Denmark (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Egypt, Sri Lanka and Australia.

37. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July, statements were made by the representatives of China, Yugoslavia, Chile, Canada, Algeria and Pakistan.

Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on all relevant issues pertaining to the review of the implementation of the measures agreed upon for the revitalization of the Council

38. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the oral report made by the President of the Council, pursuant to Council resolution 1990/69, on all relevant issues pertaining to the review of the implementation of the measures agreed upon for the revitalization of the Council. See Council decision 1991/277.

G. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS AND POLICIES AGREED UPON IN THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, IN PARTICULAR THE REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

39. The Council considered the question of the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, at its second regular session of 1991 (agenda item 4). It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the implementation by the bodies of the United Nations system of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration (E/1991/96).

40. The Council considered the item at its 26th and 31st meetings, on 16 and 26 July 1991. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.26 and 31).

41. At the 26th meeting, on 16 July, the Council held a general discussion on the item. Statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Thailand, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Algeria and the observer for Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77). Statements were also made by the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation.

Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, by the bodies of the United Nations system

42. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General (E/1991/96). See Council decision 1991/278.

H. PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES

43. The Council considered the question of permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories at its second regular session of 1991 (agenda item 5). It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/46/263-E/1991/88).

44. The Council considered the item at its 28th, 30th and 31st meetings, on 17, 24 and 26 July 1991. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.28, 30 and 31).

45. At the 28th meeting, on 17 July, the Council held a general discussion on the item. Statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Algeria, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bahrain and Morocco and the observers for Israel and Egypt. The observer for Palestine also made a statement.

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

46. At the 30th meeting, on 24 July, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, 1/ Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, 1/ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 1/ Morocco, Qatar, 1/ Saudi Arabia, 1/ Somalia, the Sudan, 1/ the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates 1/ and Yemen, 1/ introduced a draft resolution (E/1991/L.36) entitled "Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories". Subsequently, Pakistan, Viet Nam 1/ and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council,
>
> "Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and

497 (1981) of 17 December 1981 and the relevant General Assembly resolutions affirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, General Assembly resolution 45/74 of 11 December 1990 and the other relevant resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 4/ to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

"Expressing its concern at the ongoing establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories and the settlement of new Jewish immigrants in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories,

"1. Condemns Israel's establishment of settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and regards those practices as unlawful and without any legal effect, as specified in Security Council resolutions 446 (1979) and 465 (1980) and the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"2. Decides that the establishment of settlements and their ongoing construction in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, and the settlement of new Jewish immigrants therein, constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East;

"3. Strongly condemns Israel's practices in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, including its confiscation of land, its diversion of water resources, its depletion of the natural and economic resources of the occupied territories and its displacement and deportation of the population of those territories;

"4. Reaffirms the established and inalienable right of the Palestinian people of the Palestinian territory, the population of the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories to full sovereignty over their natural and economic resources and regards any infringement thereof as null and void and without any legal effect;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the economic and social consequences of Israel's establishment of settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council."

4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

47. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic orally revised the draft resolution by deleting the words "of the Palestinian territory" after the words "of the Palestinian people" in operative paragraph 4.

48. Also at the 31st meeting, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Razali Ismail (Malaysia), introduced a draft decision (E/1991/L.41) entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories", submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/1991/L.36. The draft decision read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council decides to transmit the draft resolution entitled 'Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied territories' (E/1991/L.36) to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration, in view of the special importance of the subject and inadequacy of time."

49. In introducing the draft decision, the Vice-President revised it to read as follows:

> "The Economic and Social Council, after considering the draft resolution entitled 'Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, the Syrian Golan and the other occupied Arab territories' (E/1991/L.36) and in view of the special importance of the subject and constraints of time, decides to refer the draft resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration."

50. At the same meeting, the Council adopted draft decision E/1991/L.41, as orally revised. For the final text, see Council decision 1991/279.

Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

51. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (A/46/263-E/1991/88). See Council decision 1991/280.

I. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DISASTER AT CHERNOBYL

52. The Council considered the question of international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl at its second regular session of 1991 (agenda item 6). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 6 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/82-E/1991/14);

(b) Letter dated 19 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/91-E/1991/17);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl (A/46/215-E/1991/76);

(d) Letter dated 2 July 1991 from the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/283-E/1991/114).

53. The Council considered the item at its 25th, 30th and 31st meetings, on 15, 24 and 26 July 1991. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.25, 30 and 31).

54. At the 25th meeting, on 15 July, the Council held a general discussion on the item. An introductory statement was made by the Coordinator for International Assistance Efforts to Mitigate the Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

55. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community), the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Thailand, Austria, Japan, Algeria, Mexico and Bulgaria and the observer for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Statements were also made by the representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

International cooperation and coordination of efforts to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant

56. At the 30th meeting, on 24 July, the observer for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Australia, 1/ Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, 1/ Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1/ Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, 1/ Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, 1/ Ireland, 1/ Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, 1/ Norway, 1/ Pakistan, Portugal, 1/ Romania, Spain, Swaziland, 1/ Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, 1/ Yemen, 1/ Yugoslavia and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution (E/1991/L.37) entitled "International cooperation and coordination of efforts to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant". Subsequently, Cuba, 1/ Czechoslovakia, 1/ Greece, 1/ Peru and Poland 1/ joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

57. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Razali (Malaysia), informed the Council of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

58. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/51.

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl

59. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, on the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl (A/46/215-E/1991/76). See Council decision 1991/315.

J. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

60. At the 33rd meeting, on 17 October, the Council resumed its consideration of the question of operational activities for development (agenda item 11). It had before it an extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its resumed thirty-eighth session (E/1991/L.27/Add.1). [5]

Extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its resumed thirty-eighth session

61. On the proposal of the President, the Council took note of the extract from the report of the Governing Council. See Council decision 1991/317.

---

[5] For the final report, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13A (E/1991/34/Add.1).

Chapter V

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

A. REGIONAL COOPERATION

1. The Council considered the question of regional cooperation at its second regular session (agenda item 7). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 1990 (E/1991/45);

(b) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1990 (E/1991/56);

(c) Letter dated 16 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1991/59);

(d) Summary of the economic survey of Europe in 1990-1991 (E/1991/64);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (E/1991/67);

(f) Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1989-1990 (E/1991/70);

(g) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the ESCWA region, 1990 (E/1991/92);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (E/1991/97 and Add.1);

(i) Statement submitted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I (E/1991/NGO/4).

2. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th and 15th meetings, on 11, 15, 17 and 22 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/122 and Add.1) was submitted to be Council.

Membership of Israel in the Economic Commission for Europe

3. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Membership of Israel in the Economic Commission for Europe", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122, para. 27, draft resolution I).

4. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 32 to 13, with 5 abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/72. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire.

Against: Algeria, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Botswana, China, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia.

5. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the observers for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on behalf of the Arab States) and Israel and the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Cooperation in fisheries in Africa

6. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Cooperation in fisheries in Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122, para. 27, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/73.

Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

7. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122, para. 27, draft resolution III). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/74.

Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994

8. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122, para. 27, draft resolution IV). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/75.

Promotion of interregional cooperation in the area of international trade facilitation

9. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Promotion of interregional cooperation in the area of international trade facilitation", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122, para. 27, draft resolution V). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/76.

Admission of Macau as an associate member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

10. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Admission of Macau as an associate member of the Economic

and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 17, draft resolution VI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/79.

Admission of Kiribati as a full member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

11. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Admission of Kiribati as a full member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 17, draft resolution VII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/80.

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)

12. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 17, draft resolution VIII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/81.

Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres

13. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 17, draft resolution IX). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/82.

Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

14. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 17, draft resolution X). The Council had before it a statement pertaining to programme budget implications of the draft resolution (E/1991/97/Add.1).

15. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/83.

Venue of the forty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

16. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue of the forty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 18, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/300.

Venue of the twenty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Africa and 18th meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission

17. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Venue of the twenty-seventh session of the Economic

Commission for Africa and 18th meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 18, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/301.

Convening of an ad hoc meeting of high-level experts on the revision of the mandate of the regional commissions

18. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Convening of an ad hoc meeting of high-level experts on the revision of the mandate of the regional commissions", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 18, draft decision III). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/302.

Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres

19. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 18, draft decision IV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/303.

Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation

20. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/122/Add.1, para. 18, draft decision V). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/304.

B. DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

1. Trade and development

21. The Council considered the question of trade and development at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (a)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session (A/46/15 (vol. I)); [1]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (E/1991/98).

22. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 1st to 3rd and 18th meetings, from 8 to 10 and on 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/123) was submitted to the Council.

---

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/46/15), vol. I.

Trade and development

23. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Trade and development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/123, para. 11). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/52.

2. Food and agriculture

24. The Council considered the question of food and agriculture at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (b)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and developments in the liberalization of international trade in agricultural and tropical products (E/1991/89);

(b) Note verbale dated 16 July 1991 from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary of the Economic and Social Council (E/1991/119);

(c) Report of the World Food Council on the work of its seventeenth session (WFC/1991/11). 2/

25. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 1st to 3rd, 9th and 18th meetings, from 8 to 10 and on 17 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/123) was submitted to the Council.

Food and agriculture

26. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Food and agriculture", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/123, para. 19). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/53.

3. Science and technology for development

27. The Council considered the question of science and technology for development at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (c)). It had before it the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its eleventh session (A/46/37). 3/

28. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 13th, 14th and 16th meetings, on 19 and 23 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/124) was submitted to the Council.

2/ For the final text, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/46/19).

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/46/37).

Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development

29. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/124, para. 7). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/284.

4. Transnational corporations

30. The Council considered the question of transnational corporations at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (d)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its seventeenth session (E/1991/31); [4]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on efforts by the United Nations to address the issue of corrupt practices (E/1991/31/Add.1).

31. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 13th, 14th and 18th meetings, on 19 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/124) was submitted to the Council.

Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa

32. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/124, para. 19, draft resolution I).

33. At the request of the representative of Canada, a roll-call vote was taken on operative paragraphs 3 and 4:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 30 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows: [5]

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

---

[4] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 10 (E/1991/31).

[5] The delegation of Jordan subsequently indicated that, had it been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of operative paragraphs 3 and 4 and the draft resolution as a whole.

Against: Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Botswana, Bulgaria, Sweden, Zaire.

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 29 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Botswana, Bulgaria, Sweden, Zaire.

34. At the request of the representative of Zambia, a roll-call vote was taken on the draft resolution as a whole. The draft resolution was adopted by 30 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/54. The voting was as follows: 5/

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, New Zealand, Romania, Sweden, Zaire.

35. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community), Zambia, Canada, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

Recommendations of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its seventeenth session and its contribution to the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

36. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Recommendations of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its seventeenth session and its contribution to the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/124, para. 19, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/55.

37. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Japan made a statement.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting

38. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/124, para. 19, draft resolution III). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/56.

Provisional agendas and documentation for the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

39. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Provisional agendas and documentation for the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/124, para. 20, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/285.

Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of transnational corporations

40. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of transnational corporations", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/124, para. 20, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/286.

5. Natural resources

41. The Council considered the question of natural resources at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (e)). It had before it the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its twelfth session (E/1991/29). 6/

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 9 (E/1991/29).

42. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 5th, 6th and 16th meetings, on 15 and 23 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/125) was submitted to the Council.

International Conference on Water and the Environment

43. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Water and the Environment", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 18, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/84.

Water resources development and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

44. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Water resources development and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 18, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/85.

Development and efficient use of energy resources

45. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Development and efficient use of energy resources", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 18, draft resolution III). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/86.

Trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources

46. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 18, draft resolution IV). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/87.

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

47. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 18, draft resolution V). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/88.

New techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources

48. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "New techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 18, draft resolution VI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/89.

Coordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources

49. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Coordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 18, draft resolution VII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/90.

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

50. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 18, draft resolution VIII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/91.

International Conference on Water and the Environment

51. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "International Conference on Water and the Environment", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 19, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/305.

Disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources

52. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 19, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/306.

Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its twelfth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Committee

53. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its twelfth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Committee", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 19, draft decision III). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/307.

6. Population

54. The Council considered the question of population at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (f)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for a 1991 international meeting on population (E/1991/5);

(b) Report of the Population Commission on its twenty-sixth session (E/1991/27); [7]

(c) Report of the Population Commission Acting as the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Meeting on Population (E/1991/47);

(d) Statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Population and Development", submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council (E/1991/47/Add.1).

55. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 5th, 6th and 16th meetings, on 15 and 23 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/125) was submitted to the Council.

Work programme in the field of population

56. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Work programme in the field of population", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 32, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/92.

International Conference on Population and Development

57. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Population and Development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 32, draft resolution II).

58. The Council had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council (E/1991/47/Add.1).

59. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft resolution. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/93.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission

60. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 33, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/308.

---

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 7* (E/1991/27).

Report of the Population Commission Acting as the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Meeting on Population

61. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Population Commission Acting as the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Meeting on Population", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 33, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/309.

7. Statistics

62. The Council considered the question of statistics at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (g)). It had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-sixth session (E/1991/25 and Corr.1). 8/

63. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 5th, 6th, 14th and 18th meetings, on 15, 19 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/125) was submitted to the Council.

Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development

64. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 43). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/94.

Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-seventh session of the Statistical Commission

65. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-seventh session of the Statistical Commission", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/125, para. 44). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/310.

8. Human settlements

66. The Council considered the question of human settlements at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (h)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the work of its thirteenth session (A/46/8); 9/

8/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 5* (E/1991/25 and Corr.1).

9/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/46/8).

(b) Note by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) transmitting the second report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (A/46/8/Add.1);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory (A/46/262-E/1991/95).

67. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 3rd, 7th to 9th, 16th and 18th meetings, on 10, 16, 17, 23 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/126) was submitted to the Council.

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements

68. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on Human Settlements", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/126, para. 11, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/311.

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human settlements

69. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human settlements", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/126, para. 11, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/312.

9. Environment

70. The Council considered the question of environment at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (i)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/227 (A/46/138-E/1991/52);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the possible adverse effects of sealevel rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas (A/46/156-E/1991/54);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes (A/46/214-E/1991/77);

(d) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its sixteenth session (E/1991/L.26). 10/

10/ For the final text, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/46/25).

71. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 7th to 9th and 18th meetings, on 16, 17 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/126) was submitted to the Council.

Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of the environment

72. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of the environment", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/126, para. 16). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/313.

10. Desertification and drought

73. The Council considered the question of desertification and drought at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (j)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/46/157-E/1991/55);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (A/46/268-E/1991/107);

(c) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, including the implementation of the Plan in the Sudano-Sahelian region (E/1991/L.29). 11/

74. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 7th to 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th and 18th meetings, on 16 to 19, 23 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/126) was submitted to the Council.

Second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development

75. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/126, para. 32, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/95.

11/ Subsequently issued as document A/46/380-E/1991/142.

Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

76. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/126, para. 32, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/96.

Combating aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought in South Asia

77. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Combating aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought in South Asia", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/126, para. 32, draft resolution III). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/97.

Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of desertification and drought

78. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of desertification and drought", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/126, para. 33). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/314.

11. Transport of dangerous goods

79. The Council considered the question of the transport of dangerous goods at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (k)). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (E/1991/68).

80. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 9th and 16th meetings, on 17 and 23 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/127) was submitted to the Council.

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

81. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/127, para. 6). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/57.

12. Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

82. The Council considered the question of the effective mobilization and integration of women in development at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (l)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on operational activities of the United Nations system (A/46/206-E/1991/93 and Add.2);

(b) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fifth session (E/1991/28); 12/

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (E/1991/99).

83. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 10th, 16th and 18th meetings, on 17, 23 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/128) was submitted to the Council.

Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women

84. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/128, para. 7). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/64.

Note by the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development

85. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Note by the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/128, para. 8). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/291.

13. World Decade for Cultural Development

86. The Council considered the question of the World Decade for Cultural Development at its second regular session (agenda item 8 (m)). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991 (A/46/160-E/1991/66).

87. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 11th, 17th and 18th meetings, on 18 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/129) was submitted to the Council.

World Decade for Cultural Development

88. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "World Decade for Cultural Development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/129, para. 7). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/65.

12/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 8* (E/1991/28).

C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND THE DIVERSIFICATION AND MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

89. The Council considered the question of industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries at its second regular session (agenda item 9). It had before it a note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries (E/1991/L.30). 13/

90. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 11th and 18th meetings, on 18 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/130) was submitted to the Council.

Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries

91. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/130, para. 5). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/292.

D. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATICS

92. The Council considered the question of international cooperation in the field of informatics at its second regular session (agenda item 10). It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics (E/1991/104).

93. The Council allocated the item to the First (Economic) Committee, which considered it at its 12th, 17th and 18th meetings, on 18 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/131) was submitted to the Council.

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

94. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/131, para. 14, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/70.

13/ Subsequently issued as document A/46/455-E/1991/141.

International cooperation in the field of informatics

95. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the field of informatics", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/131, para. 14, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/71.

Chapter VI

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE SECOND (SOCIAL) COMMITTEE

A. WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

1. The Council considered the question of the world social situation at its first regular session (agenda item 6). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Interim report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (A/46/56-E/1991/6 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living (A/46/137-E/1991/40);

(c) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-second session (E/1991/26). 1/

2. The Council allocated the item to the Second (Social) Committee, which considered it at its 1st to 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th and 14th meetings, from 13 to 16 and from 20 to 23 May 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/84) was submitted to the Council.

World social situation

3. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "World social situation", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/84, para. 20, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/4.

4. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see E/1991/SR.12).

Humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons

5. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/84, para. 20, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/5.

6. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representative of Iraq and the observer for the Philippines; after it was adopted, the representative of Brazil made a statement (see E/1991/SR.12).

1/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 6* (E/1991/26).

Report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living

7. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/84, para. 21). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/225.

B. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

8. The Council considered the question of social development at its first regular session (agenda item 7). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1991/19);

(b) Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-second session (E/1991/26); 1/

(c) Statement submitted by the International Federation of Women Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II (E/1991/NGO/1).

9. The Council allocated the item to the Second (Social) Committee, which considered it at its 1st to 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th meetings, from 13 to 16 and on 20 and 23 May 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/85) was submitted to the Council.

Critical social situation in Africa

10. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Critical social situation in Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/6.

Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development

11. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/7.

Establishing and strengthening national coordinating committees on disability or similar bodies

12. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Establishing and strengthening national coordinating committees on disability or similar bodies", recommended by the Committee

(E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution III). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/8.

United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

13. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution IV). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/9.

Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities

14. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution V). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/10.

Integration of young people into society: participation, development, peace

15. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Integration of young people into society: participation, development, peace", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution VI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/11.

Strategies for social development cooperation

16. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Strategies for social development cooperation", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution VII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/12.

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

17. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Research Institute for Social Development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution VIII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/13.

Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family

18. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution IX). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/14.

Crime prevention and criminal justice

19. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution X). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/15.

20. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see E/1991/SR.12).

Strengthening and rationalizing the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna

21. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening and rationalizing the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 41, draft resolution XI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/16.

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission

22. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 42, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/226.

Programme questions

23. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Programme questions", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 42, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/227.

Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

24. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 42, draft decision III). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/228.

In-depth consideration of major social policy themes by the Economic and Social Council

25. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "In-depth consideration of major social policy themes by the Economic and Social Council", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 42, draft decision IV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/229.

World summit for social development

26. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "World summit for social development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/85, para. 4[illegible], draft decision V). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/230.

27. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see E/1991/SR.12).

C. HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

28. The Council considered human rights questions at its first regular session (agenda item 8). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 5 January 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/59-E/1991/7);

(b) Letter dated 19 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/71-E/1991/9);

(c) Note verbale dated 6 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/166-E/1991/71);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others (E/1991/18);

(e) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-seventh session (E/1991/22 and Add.1); 2/

(f) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session (E/1991/23 and Corr.1); 3/

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa (E/1991/41);

(h) Letter dated 19 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1991/48);

(i) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the general comments of the Human Rights Committee adopted at its forty-first session (E/1991/53);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights (E/1991/57);

(k) Letter dated 17 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1991/60);

2/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplements Nos. 2 and 2A* (E/1991/22 and Add.1).

3/ Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* (E/1991/23 and Corr.1).

(l) Programme budget implications of draft resolutions I and III and draft decision 30 recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the Commission on Human Rights (E/1991/C.2/L.18);

(m) Statement submitted by the International Federation of Women Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II (E/1991/NGO/1);

(n) Statement submitted by the Four Directions Council, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II (E/1991/NGO/2);

(o) Statement submitted by the American Association of Jurists, the International Federation of Human Rights and the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II (E/1991/NGO/3).

29. The Council allocated the item to the Second (Social) Committee, which considered it at its 7th to 9th and 11th to 16th meetings, on 17 May and from 20 to 24 May 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/86) was submitted to the Council.

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa

30. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa, recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution I). The Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 36 to 16, with no abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/26. The voting was as follows: 4/

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: None.

4/ The delegation of Bulgaria subsequently indicated that, had it been present during the voting, it would have voted against the draft resolution; the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic indicated that, had it been present during the voting, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

31. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Turkey and Botswana (see E/1991/SR.13).

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

32. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/27.

Right to a fair trial

33. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Right to a fair trial", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution III). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/28.

Question of a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care

34. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Question of a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution IV). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/29.

Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

35. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution V). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/30.

Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

36. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution VI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/31.

Strengthening the independence of the experts members of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

37. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the independence of the experts members of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of

Minorities", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution VII). The Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 30 to 4, with 20 abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/32. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Syrian Arab Republic, Zambia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

38. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago made a statement (see E/1991/SR.13).

International Covenants on Human Rights

39. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution VIII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/33.

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

40. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution IX). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/34.

Suppression of the traffic in persons

41. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Suppression of the traffic in persons", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution X). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/35.

Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

42. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution XI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/36.

Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

43. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 89, draft resolution XII). The Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 53 to none, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/37. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States of America.

44. After the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement. After a procedural discussion, in which the representatives of Germany, the United Kingdom, Morocco, France, Spain, Zaire and Zambia took part, the meeting was suspended on the proposal of the representative of France. Following the resumption of the meeting and after a statement by the Secretary of the Council, statements were made by the representatives of Germany (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community) and Zambia (see E/1991/SR.13).

Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

45. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/233.

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

46. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/234.

47. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see E/1991/SR.13).

Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

48. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision III). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/235.

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others

49. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision IV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/236.

50. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see E/1991/SR.13).

Situation of human rights in South Africa

51. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in South Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision V). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/237.

Internally displaced persons

52. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Internally displaced persons", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision VI). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/238.

World Conference on Human Rights

53. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "World Conference on Human Rights", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision VII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/239.

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Special Rapporteur

54. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Special Rapporteur", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision VIII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/240.

Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers

55. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision IX). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/241.

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

56. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision X). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/242.

Question of arbitrary detention

57. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Question of arbitrary detention", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XI). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/243.

Human rights and the environment

58. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council considered the draft decision entitled "Human rights and the environment", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XII). The Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 52 to 1, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see Council decision 1991/244. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Japan.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

59. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XIII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/245.

Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

60. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XIV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/246.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

61. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/247.

Work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

62. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XVI). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/248.

Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

63. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XVII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/249.

Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities

64. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XVIII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/250.

Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation

65. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council considered the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XIX). The Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 50 to none, with no abstentions. For the final text, see Council decision 1991/251. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: None.

Situation of human rights in Cuba

66. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Cuba", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XX). The Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 19 to 11, with 23 abstentions. For the final text, see Council decision 1991/252. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Burkina Faso, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zambia.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

67. Before the draft decision was adopted, the observer for Cuba made a statement (see E/1991/SR.13).

Situation of human rights in Romania

68. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Romania", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXI). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/253.

Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies

69. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/254.

Summary or arbitrary executions

70. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Summary or arbitrary executions", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXIII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/255.

Situation of human rights in Iraq

71. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Iraq", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXIV). The Council adopted the draft decision by a recorded vote of 43 to none, with 4 abstentions. For the final text, see Council decision 1991/256. The voting was as follows:

In favour:	Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.
Against:	None.
Abstaining:	China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan.

Situation of human rights in El Salvador

72. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in El Salvador", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/257.

Situation of human rights in Haiti

73. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Haiti", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXVI). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/258.

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

74. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Afghanistan", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXVII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/259.

Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea

75. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXVIII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/260.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

76. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXIX). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/261.

Question of human rights and states of emergency

77. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Question of human rights and states of emergency", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXX). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/262.

Organization of the work of the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights

78. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Organization of the work of the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXXI). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/263.

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

79. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council, on the proposal of the President, took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-seventh session and approved the provisional agenda and

documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission. [5] See Council decision 1991/264.

80. Before the decision was adopted, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and the observer for Israel made statements (see E/1991/SR.13).

Non-submission of reports by States parties to the International Convenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

81. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Non-submission of reports by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXXII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/265.

Public information activities in the field of human rights

82. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Public information activities in the field of human rights", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXXIII). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/266.

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

83. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council, on the proposal of the President, took note of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifth session. [6] See Council decision 1991/267.

Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon

84. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXXIV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/268.

Situation in Cambodia

85. At the 13th plenary meeting, on 31 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Situation in Cambodia", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/86, para. 90, draft decision XXXV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/269.

86. Before the draft decision was adopted, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and the observer for Viet Nam made statements (see E/1991/SR.13).

---

[5] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplements Nos. 2 and 2A (E/1991/22 and Add.1).

[6] Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (E/1991/23 and Corr.1).

D. ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

87. The Council considered the question of the advancement of women at its first regular session (agenda item 9). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its tenth session (A/46/38); [7]

(b) Letter dated 2 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/46/77-E/1991/13);

(c) Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its eleventh session (E/1991/21);

(d) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fifth session (E/1991/28); [8]

(e) Statement submitted by the International Federation of Women Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category II (E/1991/NGO/1).

88. The Council allocated the item to the Second (Social) Committee, which considered it at its 5th to 10th and 14th meetings, on 16, 17, 20, 21 and 23 May 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/87) was submitted to the Council.

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

89. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/17.

Violence against women in all its forms

90. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Violence against women in all its forms", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/18.

---

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/46/38).

[8] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 8* (E/1991/28).

Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

91. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution III). The Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 42 to 1, with 10 abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/19. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Finland, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

92. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the observer for Israel made a statement; after it was adopted, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see E/1991/SR.12).

Women and children under apartheid

93. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Women and children under apartheid", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution IV). The Council adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 37 to 1, with 16 abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/20. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ecuador, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

94. After the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Turkey (see E/1991/SR.12).

Disabled women

95. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Disabled women", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution V). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/21.

National, regional and international machinery for the advancement of women

96. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "National, regional and international machinery for the advancement of women", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution VI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/22.

Refugee and displaced women and children

97. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Refugee and displaced women and children", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution VII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/23.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

98. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution VIII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/24.

Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

99. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 26, draft resolution IX). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/25.

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission

100. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 27, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/231.

Request for additional conference facilities during the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women

101. At the 12th plenary meeting, on 30 May, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Request for additional conference facilities during the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/87, para. 27, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/232.

E. NARCOTIC DRUGS

102. The Council considered the question of narcotic drugs at its resumed first regular session (agenda item 10). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Summary of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990 (E/1991/11);

(b) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session (E/1991/24). 9/

103. The Council allocated the item to the Second (Social) Committee, which considered it at its 17th to 22nd meetings, from 17 to 21 June 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/103 and Add.1) was submitted to the Council.

Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

104. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/38.

Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and provisional agenda for its thirty-fifth session

105. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and provisional agenda for its thirty-fifth session", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/39.

Control of chemicals used in the production of cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs

106. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Control of chemicals used in the production of cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution IV). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/40.

9/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 4* (E/1991/24).

Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development

107. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution V). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/41.

Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse

108. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution VI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/42.

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

109. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution VII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/43.

Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

110. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution VIII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/44.

Implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System

111. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution IX). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/45.

Reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

112. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution X). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/46.

United Nations International Drug Control Programme

113. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "United Nations International Drug Control Programme", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution XI). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/47.

114. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Japan made a statement (see E/1991/SR.15).

Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board

115. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 23, draft resolution XII). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/48.

116. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Japan made a statement (see E/1991/SR.15).

Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

117. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103/Add.1, para. 8, draft resolution III). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/49.

118. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the observers for Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community) and Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77); after it was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand (on behalf also of Australia and Canada), the United States of America and Sweden (on behalf also of Finland) (see E/1991/SR.15).

Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of narcotic drugs

119. At the 15th plenary meeting, on 21 June, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of narcotic drugs", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/103, para. 24). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/271.

Chapter VII

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION) COMMITTEE

A. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. The Council considered the question of operational activities for development at its second regular session (agenda item 11). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on practices and procedures aimed at a more equitable geographical distribution of sources of procurement for technical cooperation projects (A/44/646) and comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the report (A/45/648);

(b) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on its seventh session (A/46/39); 1/

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (A/46/206-E/1991/93 and Add.1-3);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the participation of the United Nations in the review of the governance arrangements of the World Food Programme (A/46/265-E/1991/105);

(e) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/1991/33); 2/

(f) Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its first special session (E/1991/69);

(g) Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes on its thirty-first session (E/1991/110);

1/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/46/39).

2/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No.12* (E/1991/33).

(h) Extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its organizational meeting for 1991, its special session and its thirty-eighth session (E/1991/L.27 and Corr.1), [3]

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on programme budget implications of decisions 91/32 entitled "Support costs successor arrangements" and 91/37 entitled "United Nations Population Fund: successor support cost arrangements", adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-eighth session" (E/1991/L.34).

2. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 9th to 12th, 15th, 17th and 18th meetings, on 17, 18, 22 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/132) was submitted to the Council.

Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme

3. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/132, para. 23, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/77.

Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994

4. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/132, para. 23, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/78.

Operational activities for development

5. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Operational activities for development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/132, para. 24, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/296.

Efficiency of programming

6. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Efficiency of programming", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/132, para. 24, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/297.

---

[3] For the final report, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13* (E/1991/34).

Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme

7. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/132, para. 24, draft decision III). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/298.

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities for development

8. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities for development", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/132, para. 24, draft decision IV). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/299.

B. COORDINATION QUESTIONS

1. Refugees, displaced persons and returnees

9. The Council considered the question of refugees, displaced persons and returnees at its second regular session under agenda item 12 (Coordination questions). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows (A/45/649 and Corr.1) and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/45/649/Add.1) and of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (A/46/134) on the report;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General concerning the system-wide review of the coordination of assistance to all refugees, displaced persons and returnees (E/1991/109) and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

10. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered the question of refugees, displaced persons and returnees at its 1st to 5th meetings, from 8 to 11 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/133) was submitted to the Council.

2. Other coordination questions

11. The Council considered coordination questions at its second regular session (agenda item 12). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-first session (A/46/16); 4/

4/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/46/16).

(b) Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with regulation 4.8 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation concerning programme budget implications arising from recommendations contained in the report of the Committee (E/1991/L.28); 5/

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (A/46/171-E/1991/61);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for International Literacy Year (A/46/281-E/1991/112);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development (E/1991/16 and Corr.1);

(f) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1990 (E/1991/42 and Add.1 and 2);

(g) Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the Register of Development Activities of the United Nations System (E/1991/44).

12. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 6th, 7th and 15th to 18th meetings, on 15 and 16 and from 22 to 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/133) was submitted to the Council.

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

13. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/133, para. 29, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/66.

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

14. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination", recommended by the Committtee (E/1991/133, para. 29, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/67.

15. Before the draft resolution was adopted, statements were made by the representative of Tunisia and the observer for Uganda.

Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination questions

16. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination questions", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/133, para. 30). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/293.

5/ For the final text, see A/46/16/Add.1.

C. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

17. The Council considered the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations at its second regular session (agenda item 13). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/46/229);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (A/46/204-E/1991/80 and Add.1);

(c) Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on consultations held with the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid (E/1991/116).

18. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 13th to 15th, 17th and 18th meetings, on 19, 22 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/134) was submitted to the Council.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

19. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/134, para. 17, draft resolution I). The Council adopted the draft resolution by 51 votes to none, with 1 abstention. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/68.

20. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of Trinidad and Tobago made a statement (see E/1991/SR.32).

Assistance to the Palestinian people

21. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council considered the draft resolution entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian people", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/134, para. 17, draft resolution II). The Council adopted the draft resolution by 48 votes to 1, with no abstentions. For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/69.

22. Before the draft resolution was adopted, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement; after it was adopted, statements were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Canada (see E/1991/SR.32).

D. PROGRAMME AND RELATED QUESTIONS

1. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

2. Calendar of conferences

23. The Council considered programme and related questions at its second regular session (agenda item 14). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/46/6, sections 11 to 30); 6/

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-first session (A/46/16 and Add.1); 7/

(c) Letter dated 17 June 1991 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/1991/108);

(d) Note by the Secretariat on the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/1991/118);

(e) Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 and 1993 in the economic, social and related fields (E/1991/L.25 and Corr.1/Rev.1).

24. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 6th, 7th and 18th meetings, on 15, 16 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/135) was submitted to the Council.

Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 and 1993

25. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 and 1993", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/135, para. 13, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/294.

6/ For the final text, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1).

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16 and Add.1).

Summary records of sessional committees and subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council

26. At the 32nd plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Summary records of sessional committees and subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/135, para. 13, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/295.

E. INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION

27. The Council considered the question of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction at its second regular session (agenda item 15). It had before it the report of the Secretary General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (A/46/266-E/1991/106).

28. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 1st to 5th, 12th and 17th meetings, from 8 to 11 and on 18 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/136) was submitted to the Council.

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

29. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/136, para. 19). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/58.

F. DISASTER REDUCTION AND RELIEF

1. Fight against the screw-worm infestation

2. International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa

30. The Council considered the questions of the fight against the screw-worm infestation (agenda item 16 (a)) and the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa (agenda item 16 (b)) at its second regular session. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the screw-worm infestation and efforts undertaken to eradicate it (E/1991/62);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the implementation of the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa (E/1991/63);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the note by the International Fund for Agricultural Development on the screw-worm infestation and efforts undertaken to eradicate it (E/1991/113).

31. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 14th, 15th and 17th meetings, on 19, 22 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/137) was submitted to the Council.

Fight against the screw-worm infestation

32. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Fight against the screw-worm infestation", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/137, para. 22). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/59.

Implementation of the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa

33. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Implementation of the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/137, para. 23). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/287.

3. Disaster relief coordination

34. The Council considered the question of disaster relief coordination at its second regular session (agenda item 16 (c)). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/221 (E/1991/79);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on strengthening the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (E/1991/121).

35. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 1st to 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th and 13th meetings, from 8 to 11 and from 16 to 19 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/137) was submitted to the Council.

G. SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

36. The Council considered the question of special economic and humanitarian assistance at its second regular session (agenda item 17). It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Yemen (A/46/217-E/1991/94).

37. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 1st to 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th and

18th meetings, from 8 to 11, 16 to 19 and on 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/138) was submitted to the Council.

Critical humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa

38. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Critical humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/138, para. 26, draft resolution I). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/60.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

39. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/138, para. 26, draft resolution II). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/61.

Assistance to Yemen

40. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Assistance to Yemen", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/138, para. 26, draft resolution III). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/62.

Emergency and relief operations

41. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Emergency and relief operations", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/138, para. 27). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/288.

H. REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

42. The Council considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its second regular session (agenda item 18). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/1991/65);

(b) Note verbale dated 23 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1991/101 and Corr.1).

43. The Council allocated the item to the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, which considered it at its 1st to 5th, 8th, 13th and 18th meetings, from 8 to 11 and on 16, 19 and 24 July 1991. The report of the Committee (E/1991/139) was submitted to the Council.

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

44. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft resolution entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/139, para. 21). For the final text, see Council resolution 1991/63.

Response of the United Nations to emergencies

45. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Response of the United Nations to emergencies", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/139, para. 22, draft decision I). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/289.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

46. At the 31st plenary meeting, on 26 July, the Council adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", recommended by the Committee (E/1991/139, para. 22, draft decision II). For the final text, see Council decision 1991/290.

Chapter VIII

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS TO SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES OF THE COUNCIL, CONFIRMATION OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND NOMINATIONS

1. The Economic and Social Council considered the question of elections and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Council and nominations at its organizational session for 1991 (agenda item 4), at its first and resumed first regular sessions of 1991 (agenda item 11) and at its second and resumed second regular sessions of 1991 (agenda item 19). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on elections to subsidiary bodies of the Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions (E/1991/10/Rev.1);

(b) Annotated provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1991 (E/1991/30);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General on the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/1991/46 and Add.1 and 2);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1 (b), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (E/1991/49);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the International Narcotics Control Board under the provisions of article 9, paragraph 1 (a), of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol (E/1991/50);

(f) Addendum to the annotated provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1991 (E/1991/100/Add.1);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General on an interim election to fill one vacancy on the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (E/1991/117);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of members of the functional commissions of the Council (E/1991/L.1 and Add.1);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 24 members of the Commission on Human Settlements (E/1991/L.2);

(j) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 18 members of the Commission on Transnational Corporations (E/1991/L.3);

(k) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 22 members of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (E/1991/L.4);

(l) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 21 members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/1991/L.5);

(m) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of 16 members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/1991/L.6);

(n) Note by the Secretary-General on the election of five members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (E/1991/L.7);

(o) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (E/1991/L.8);

(p) Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of 12 members of the World Food Council (E/1991/L.9).

2. The Council considered the item at the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, at the 11th to 13th meetings, on 30 and 31 May, at the 15th meeting, on 21 June, at the 31st meeting, on 26 July, and at the 33rd meeting, on 17 October 1991. An account of the proceedings is contained in the relevant summary records (E/1991/SR.2, 11-13, 15, 31 and 33).

A. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

3. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council nominated the following States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 (see Council decision 1991/224):

(a) African States (two vacancies): Ghana and Zambia;

(b) Eastern European States (one vacancy): Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(c) Latin American and Caribbean States (two vacancies): Bahamas, Nicaragua and Uruguay;

(d) Western European and other States (two vacancies): France and United States of America.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

4. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BOTSWANA, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, HAITI, INDIA, JORDAN, KENYA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, SRI LANKA, SUDAN and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (see Council decision 1991/224).

5. At the same meeting, the Council elected CAMEROON, PAKISTAN and UGANDA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1994 and EGYPT for a term beginning on 1 January 1992 and expiring on 31 December 1994 (see Council decision 1991/224).

6. At the 13th meeting, on 31 May, the Council elected BANGLADESH for a term beginning on 1 January 1992 and expiring on 31 December 1994 (see Council decision 1991/224).

7. At the 15th meeting, on 21 June, the Council elected BULGARIA for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 (see Council decision 1991/272).

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

8. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council elected ROMANIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1994 (see Council decision 1991/210).

9. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1994: GUINEA, KENYA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PHILIPPINES and TOGO (see Council decision 1991/224).

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

10. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: CONGO, COSTA RICA, GABON, GUATEMALA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, THAILAND, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (see Council decision 1991/224).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

11. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council elected EGYPT and GABON for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993 (see Council decision 1991/210).

12. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: BULGARIA, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDIA, ITALY, MALAWI, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (see Council decision 1991/224).

13. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Council elected MAURITIUS for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993 (see Council decision 1991/283).

14. At the same meeting, the Council elected JORDAN and PAKISTAN for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 (see Council decision 1991/283).

B. EXPERT BODIES

COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

15. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Council elected Mr. Jerzy Jasinski (Poland) to complete the term of Mr. Jacek Kubiak (Poland), who had resigned (see Council decision 1991/283).

C. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUBCOMMISSIONS

1. Election of States members

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

16. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GHANA, JAMAICA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, POLAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (see Council decision 1991/224).

POPULATION COMMISSION

17. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: FRANCE, HONDURAS, JAPAN, MADAGASCAR, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, RWANDA and SUDAN (see Council decision 1991/224).

18. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Council elected PAKISTAN for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 (see Council decision 1991/283).

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

19. At the 11th meeting on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, COTE D'IVOIRE, FRANCE, GERMANY, HAITI, INDONESIA, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, SUDAN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (see Council decision 1991/224).

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

20. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: ANGOLA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CYPRUS, GABON, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), KENYA, LESOTHO, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, SRI LANKA, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, TUNISIA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and URUGUAY (see Council decision 1991/224).

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

21. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: CHILE, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FINLAND, MADAGASCAR, PAKISTAN, PERU, SPAIN, VENZUELA and ZAMBIA (see Council decision 1991/224).

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

22. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: BOLIVIA, CANADA, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, INDIA, ITALY, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PERU, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA and YUGOSLAVIA (see Council decision 1991/224).

2. Confirmation of representatives

23. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February 1991, the Council confirmed the nominations, by their Governments, of the following representatives on the functional commissions of the Council (see Council decision 1991/210):

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Lelia Boeri de Cervetto (Argentina)
Eduardo Augusto Guimaraes (Brazil)
Ivan Sujan (Czechoslovakia)
Guenter Karl Kopsch (Germany)
György Vukovich (Hungary)
Jothan Antony Mwaniki (Kenya)
Miguel Cervera (Mexico)
Imtiaz A. Khan (Pakistan)
María Teresa Sinisterra de Leon (Panama)
Nouridine Bouraima (Togo)
Vadim Nikitovich Kyrychenko (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
David Shinamwala Diangamo (Zambia)

POPULATION COMMISSION

Ana Amélia Camarano de Mello Moreira (Brazil)
Majid Jamshidi (Iran, Islamic Republic of)
Christopher Chanda Pasoma (Zambia)

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Juan Carlos Beltramino (Argentina)
Richard Wotava (Austria)
George M. Anastassiades (Cyprus)
Herbert Kofi Mensah (Ghana)
Tadeusz Tyszka (Poland)
Arnold N. Shlepakov (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Zelmira M. E. Regazzoli (Argentina)
Fan Guoxiang (China)
Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)
Ousman Ahmadou Sallah (Gambia)
Fredo Dannenbring (Germany)
Wiryono Sastrohandoyo (Indonesia)
Norbert Ratsirahonana (Madagascar)
S. M. Zafar (Pakistan)
Luis Octavio Roma de Albuquerque (Portugal)
Carlton Mthunzi Dlamini (Swaziland)
Horacio Arteaga (Venezuela)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Irina G. Bokova (Bulgaria)
Salimata Yvette Kone (Côte d'Ivoire)
Pramila Dandavate (India)
Achie Sudiarti Luhulima (Indonesia)
Tina Anselmi (Italy)
Olga Pellicer (Mexico)
Joke Swiebel (Netherlands)
Patricia B. Licuanan (Philippines)
Rhoda Peace Tumusiime (Uganda)
Nina Klimovna Kovalskaya (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Juliette Clagett McLennan (United States of America)

D. RELATED BODIES

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

24. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1991: ANGOLA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CONGO, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YEMEN and YUGOSLAVIA (see Council decision 1991/224).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

25. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/138, elected the PHILIPPINES to the Executive Committee (see Council decision 1991/224).

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

26. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected the following States for a three-year term beginning on the first day of the organizational meeting of the Governing Council to be held in February 1992: BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CONGO, FIJI, FRANCE, GAMBIA, LESOTHO, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, ROMANIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN and YEMEN (see Council decision 1991/224).

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

27. At the 11th and 13th meetings, on 30 and 31 May, the Council elected the following States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992: COLOMBIA, CUBA, GHANA, NORWAY and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (see Council decision 1991/224).

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

28. At the 11th and 13th meetings, on 30 and 31 May, the Council elected the following States for a three-year term: BURUNDI, BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, CAMEROON, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, INDIA, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS and RWANDA (see Council decision 1991/224).

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

29. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated the following States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 (see Council decision 1991/224):

(a) African States (three vacancies): Central African Republic, Swaziland and Uganda;

(b) Asian States (two vacancies): Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand;

(c) Eastern European States (two vacancies): Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States (three vacancies): Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua;

(e) Western European and other States (two vacancies): Australia and Germany.

30. At the 33rd meeting, on 17 October, the Council nominated Albania as a candidate from Eastern European States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 (see Council decision 1991/316).

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

31. At the 11th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia) and Abdol-Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran) for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1992 (see Council decision 1991/224).

32. At the 12th meeting, on 30 May, the Council elected Sahibzada Raoof Ali Khan (Pakistan), Gottfried Machata (Austria), Bunsom Martin (Thailand), Manuel Quijano Narezo (Mexico) and Herbert S. Okun (United States of America) for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1992 (see Council decision 1991/224).

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

33. At the 13th meeting, on 31 May, the Council appointed Fatima Benslimane Hassar (Morocco), Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh), D. Gail Saunders (Bahamas), Renata Siemienska-Zochowska (Poland) and Kristin Tornes (Norway) for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1991 (see Council decision 1991/224).

Chapter IX

ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER MATTERS

1. The Council held its organizational session for 1991 at United Nations Headquarters on 30 January and 7 February 1991 (1st and 2nd meetings), a resumed organizational session at United Nations Headquarters on 25 March 1991 (3rd meeting), its first regular session of 1991 at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 31 May 1991 (4th to 14th meetings), a resumed first regular session at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 21 June 1991 (15th meeting), its second regular session of 1991 at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 3 to 26 July 1991 (16th to 32nd meetings) and a resumed second regular session on 17 October 1991 (33rd meeting). An account of the proceedings is contained in the summary records (E/1991/SR.1-33).

2. The 1st meeting was opened by the President of the Economic and Social Council for 1990, Mr. Chinmaya Rajaninath Gharekan (India). Upon election, the President of the Council for 1991, Mr. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria), made a statement.

3. Also at the 1st meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Ghana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77).

A. BUREAU OF THE COUNCIL

4. Pursuant to paragraph 2 (k) of resolution 1988/77, the Council met on 30 January for the purpose of electing its Bureau.

5. At the 1st meeting, on 30 January, the Council elected, by acclamation, Mr. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria) President of the Council for 1991. The Council also elected, by acclamation, Mr. Darko Silović (Yugoslavia), Mr. Juan Somavía (Chile), Mr. Jan Eliasson (Sweden) and Mr. Razali Ismail (Malaysia) Vice-Presidents of the Council.

6. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the President announced that, after consultations with members of the Bureau, it had been agreed that Mr. Darko Silović (Yugoslavia) would serve as Chairman of the First (Economic) Committee, that Mr. Juan Somavía (Chile) would serve as Chairman of the Second (Social) Committee, that Mr. Jan Eliasson (Sweden) would serve as Chairman of the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee and that Mr. Razali Ismail (Malaysia) would coordinate informal consultations and perform other tasks entrusted to him by the Council.

7. At the 16th plenary meeting, on 3 July, the Council decided to elect, by acclamation, Mr. Naste Calovski (Yugoslavia) Vice-President of the Council for 1991 and to designate him to serve as Chairman of the First (Economic) Committee to replace Mr. Darko Silović (Yugoslavia), who had resigned.

8. The First (Economic) Committee, at its 1st meeting, on 8 July, elected, by acclamation, Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) and Mr. Mohammad Homaei-Nejad (Islamic Republic of Iran) Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

9. The Second (Social) Committee, at its 1st meeting, on 13 May, elected, by acclamation, Mr. Gholamali Khoshroo (Islamic Republic of Iran) and Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria) Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

10. The Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee, at its 1st meeting, on 8 July, elected, by acclamation, Mr. Renato Carlos Sersale di Cerisano (Argentina) and Mr. Vasile Gâlgău (Romania) Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.

B. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND AGENDA

Agenda of the organizational session for 1991

11. The Council considered the agenda of the organizational session at the 2nd meeting, on 7 February. It had before it the annotated provisional agenda (E/1991/2).

12. At the same meeting, following a proposal by the representative of Austria, the Council decided to include the question of establishing an ad hoc committee of the whole of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under item 2.

13. The Council then adopted the agenda of the organizational session (see annex I to the present report).

Basic programme of work for 1991 and 1992

14. The Council considered the basic programme of work for 1991 and 1992 at the 2nd meeting, on 7 February. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing the proposed basic programme of work of the Council for 1991 and 1992 (E/1991/1 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

15. At the 2nd meeting, the Acting President made a statement on the informal consultations held on the basic programme of work for 1991 and 1992 and the allocation of agenda items pursuant to paragraph 2 (1) of Council resolution 1988/77.

16. At the same meeting, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1991/L.11, draft decision I) entitled "Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1991", submitted by the Acting President and members of the Bureau on the basis of informal consultations. See Council decisions 1991/202 A-I.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1991/L.11, draft decision II) entitled "Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1992", submitted by the Acting President and members of the Bureau on the basis of informal consultations. See Council decision 1991/203.

18. After the draft decisions were adopted, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia and Peru.

Agenda of the first regular session of 1991

19. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1991/L.11, draft decision V), submitted by the Acting President and members of the Bureau on the basis of informal consultations, whereby the Council would consider at its first regular session, under item 1, the question of enlarging the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. See Council decision 1991/206.

20. At the 3rd meeting, on 25 March, following a statement by the representative of Somalia and on the proposal of the Acting President, the Council decided to include in the provisional agenda an item entitled "Emergency assistance to Somalia". See Council decision 1991/212.

21. At the first regular session, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda (E/1991/30);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the status of documentation for the session (E/1991/L.14 and Rev.1);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session (E/1991/L.15).

22. At the 4th meeting, on 13 May, the Council heard statements by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs and the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

23. At the same meeting, the representatives of Sweden and the United States of America made statements.

24. Also at the 4th meeting, the representative of Morocco proposed that the Council postpone consideration of item 5 (a) (Statistics) until the second regular session of 1991.

25. At the 5th meeting, on 15 May, the representative of the Programme Planning and Budget Division informed the Council that consideration of the item entitled "Statistics" at the second regular session would entail additional expenditures, which would be met from existing appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991.

26. At the same meeting, the Council decided to consider the question of statistics at the second regular session as a sub-item under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation". See Council decision 1991/213, paragraph 1.

27. The Council then adopted the agenda of the first regular session and approved the organization of work. See Council decision 1991/213, paragraph 2. The agenda as adopted was circulated in document E/1991/74 (see annex I to the present report). The organization of work as approved was circulated in document E/1991/L.17.

28. At the 14th meeting, on 31 May, the Council approved the organization of work for the resumed first regular session (E/1991/L.17/Add.1). See Council decision 1991/213, paragraph 3.

Agenda of the second regular session of 1991

29. At the first regular session, the Council had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/1991/L.20) containing the draft provisional agenda, the proposed organization of work and a status report on the documentation for the second regular session.

30. At the 14th meeting, on 31 May, the representative of the Netherlands proposed that items 15 (International Decade for Natural Disaster Relief), 16 (c) (Disaster reduction and relief: disaster relief coordination), 17 (Special economic and humanitarian assistance) and 18 (Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) be considered by the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee as a cluster. The Secretary of the Council also proposed modifications to the organization of work.

31. At the same meeting, the Council approved the provisional agenda of the second regular session and the organization of work (E/1991/L.20), as orally revised. See Council decision 1991/270.

32. Statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community), Mexico, Bahrain, Sweden, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Germany and by the observer for Egypt.

33. At the second regular session, the Council had before it the following documents:

(a) Annotated provisional agenda (E/1991/100 and Add.1);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the status of documentation for the session (E/1991/L.24).

34. At the 16th meeting, on 3 July, the Council adopted the agenda of the second regular session (see annex I to the present report) and approved the organization of work. See Council decision 1991/273, paragraph 1.

35. At the 25th meeting, on 15 July, the Council decided to include in the agenda an item entitled "Elections". See Council decision 1991/273, paragraph 3.

C. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

36. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Colombia, 1/ Mexico, Morocco and Peru, introduced a draft decision (E/1991/L.10) entitled "Establishment of an ad hoc committee of the whole of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs".

37. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Council read out a revision to the draft decision, which had been agreed upon during informal consultations, by which the words "recognizing that the mandate given by the General Assembly in resolution 45/179 concerning the improvement of the functioning of the Commission should be implemented forthwith" were inserted before the words "and noting the proposals made by the Chairman".

38. Subsequently, Bolivia, 1/ Costa Rica, 1/ Czechoslovakia, Denmark, 1/ Finland, Iceland, 1/ Jamaica, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, 1/ Pakistan, the Philippines, 1/ Romania, Spain, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics joined in sponsoring the draft decision.

39. A statement of the programme budget implications of the draft decision, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, was circulated in document E/1991/L.12.

40. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally revised. For the final text, see Council decision 1991/201.

41. After the draft decision was adopted, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the observer for Colombia made statements.

D. DATES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FIFTH SESSIONS OF THE WORKING GROUP OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ON ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

42. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1991/L.11, draft decision III), submitted by the Acting President and members of the Bureau on the basis of informal consultations, whereby the thirty-third session of the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances would be held at Headquarters from 18 to 22 March 1991. See Council decision 1991/204.

43. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Council, on the proposal of the Secretariat, decided that the thirty-fifth session of the Working Group would be held at Geneva from 28 October to 8 November 1991. See Council decision 1991/282.

1/ In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

E. DATES OF THE TENTH MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

44. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1991/L.11, draft decision IV), submitted by the Acting President and members of the Bureau on the basis of informal consultations, whereby the Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance would be held at Headquarters from 4 to 13 September 1991. See Council decision 1991/205.

F. POSTPONEMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

45. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1991/L.11, draft decision VII), submitted by the Acting President and members of the Bureau on the basis of informal consultations, whereby the sixteenth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia would be postponed for one year. See Council decision 1991/207.

G. DATES OF THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION AND RESUMED FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1991 OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

46. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council decided (a) that its first regular session of 1991, which was to have been held from 7 to 31 May 1991, would be held from 13 to 31 May 1991 and (b) to resume its first regular session from 17 to 21 June 1991 to consider the item entitled "Narcotic drugs". See Council decision 1991/208.

H. RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1991 OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

47. At the 2nd meeting, on 7 February, the Council decided to resume its organizational session to complete consideration of the basic programme of work of the Council. See Council decision 1991/209.

I. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT AND ITS SHORT-, MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS

48. At the 3rd meeting, on 25 March, the Council adopted a draft decision (E/1991/L.16), submitted by the Acting President on the basis of informal consultations, by which it would hold, at its second regular session, an informal exchange of views on the economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and its short-, medium- and long-term implications. See Council decision 1991/211.

J. RECONVENED SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

49. At the 4th meeting, on 13 May, the Council, on the proposal of the Secretary, decided to reconvene the seventeenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations. See Council decision 1991/214.

K. DATES OF THE MEETING OF THE AD HOC GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN TAX MATTERS

50. At the 5th meeting, on 15 May, the Council, on the proposal of the Secretariat and following a statement by the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, decided that the meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, which was to have been held at Geneva from 9 to 13 December 1991, would be held from 11 to 17 December 1991. See Council decision 1991/215.

L. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF LIBERIA

51. At the 5th meeting, on 15 May, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship reported on emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia, in response to the request in General Assembly resolution 45/232.

52. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement.

53. At the 8th meeting, on 23 May, the Council, on the proposal of the President, took note of the oral report of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. See Council decision 1991/220.

M. ENLARGEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

54. Pursuant to decision 1991/206, adopted at the organizational session for 1991, the Council considered the question of enlarging the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the 5th, 6th and 8th meetings, on 15, 17 and 23 May. It had before it a note verbale dated 27 September 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/1990/121).

55. At the 5th meeting, on 15 May, the observer for Ethiopia made a statement.

56. At the 6th meeting, on 17 May, the representative of Zaire, on behalf of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, 1/ Nicaragua, the Philippines, 1/ Togo and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/1991/L.18) entitled "Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

57. At the 8th meeting, on 23 May, the Council adopted the draft resolution. See Council resolution 1991/1.

58. At the second regular session, the question was considered by the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee under item 18 (Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees). The Council adopted resolution 1991/63 (see chap. VII above, para. 44).

N. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

59. The Council considered the question of non-governmental organizations at its first regular session of 1991 (agenda item 3). It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1991/20 and Add.1);

(b) Letter dated 4 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/1991/43).

60. At the 7th meeting, on 22 May, the Council held a general discussion on the item and heard statements by the representatives of Canada, Jamaica, France and Sweden and the observers for Cuba and Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Community). The observers for the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Chamber of Commerce, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, category I, also made statements.

Recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

61. Section I of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1991/20 and Add.1) contained three draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Council.

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

62. At the 7th meeting, the Council considered draft decision I, entitled "Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations".

63. On the proposal of the Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Sweden), the Council decided to remove Human Life International from the list of organizations contained in paragraph (a) of the draft decision and to refer the application of that organization back to the Committee for further consideration.

64. At the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft decision, as orally amended. See Council decision 1991/216.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1993

65. At the 7th meeting, the Council adopted draft decision II, entitled "Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1993". See Council decision 1991/217.

Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II

66. At the 7th meeting, the Council adopted draft decision III, entitled "Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II". See Council decision 1991/218.

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

67. At the 7th meeting, the Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1991/20 and Add.1) and, in particular, the comments made on its methods of work. See Council decision 1991/219.

O. REQUESTS BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR HEARINGS

68. At the 4th and 5th meetings, on 13 and 15 May, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1991/73 and Add.1), the Council approved requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its first regular session of 1991. See Council decision 1991/213, paragraph 1.

69. At the 18th meeting, on 7 July, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1991/111), the Council approved requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its second regular session of 1991. See Council decision 1991/273, paragraph 2.

P. DATES OF THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

70. At the 31st meeting, on 26 July, the Council, on the proposal of the Secretariat, decided that the fifteenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names would be held at Geneva from 7 to 18 October 1991. See Council decision 1991/281.

Annex I

AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1991 AND THE FIRST AND SECOND REGULAR SESSIONS OF 1991

Agenda of the organizational session for 1991

Adopted by the Council at its 2nd meeting, on 7 February 1991

1. Election of the Bureau.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Basic programme of work of the Council.

4. Elections and appointments to subsidiary bodies of the Council, and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions.

5. Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1991 and related organizational matters.

Agenda of the first regular session of 1991

Adopted by the Council at its 4th and 5th meetings, on 13 and 15 May 1991

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

3. Non-governmental organizations.

4. United Nations University.

5. Cartography.

6. World social situation.

7. Social development.

8. Human rights questions.

9. Advancement of women.

10. Narcotic drugs. a/

---

a/ Item considered at the resumed first regular session (decision 1991/208, para (b)).

11. Elections and nominations.

12. Emergency assistance to Somalia.

13. Provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1991.

Agenda of the second regular session of 1991

Adopted by the Council at its 16th meeting, on 3 July 1991

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments.

3. Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council.

4. Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries.

5. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

6. International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl.

7. Regional cooperation.

8. Development and international economic cooperation:

    (a) Trade and development;

    (b) Food and agriculture;

    (c) Science and technology for development;

    (d) Transnational corporations;

    (e) Natural resources;

    (f) Population;

    (g) Statistics;

    (h) Human settlements;

    (i) Environment;

    (j) Desertification and drought;

    (k) Transport of dangerous goods;

(l) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;

(m) World Decade for Cultural Development.

9. Industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries.

10. International cooperation in the field of informatics.

11. Operational activities for development.

12. Coordination questions.

13. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

14. Programme and related questions:

    (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

    (b) Calendar of conferences.

15. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

16. Disaster reduction and relief:

    (a) Fight against the screw-worm infestation;

    (b) International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa;

    (c) Disaster relief coordination.

17. Special economic and humanitarian assistance.

18. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

19. Elections.

Annex II

COMPOSITION OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY AND RELATED BODIES

A. Economic and Social Council

(54 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1992
Argentina	Angola	1994
Austria	Argentina	1993
Bahamas	Australia	1994
Bahrain	Austria	1993
Botswana	Bahrain	1992
Brazil	Bangladesh	1994
Bulgaria	Belarus a/	1994
Burkina Faso	Belgium	1994
Cameroon	Benin	1994
Canada	Botswana	1993
Chile	Brazil	1994
China	Bulgaria	1992
Czechoslovakia	Burkina Faso	1992
Ecuador	Canada	1992
Finland	Chile	1993
France	China	1992
Germany	Colombia	1994
Guinea	Ecuador	1992
Indonesia	Ethiopia	1994
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Finland	1992
Iraq	France	1993
Italy	Germany	1993
Jamaica	Guinea	1993
Japan	India	1994
Jordan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1992
Kenya	Italy	1994
Malaysia	Jamaica	1992
Mexico	Japan	1993
Morocco	Kuwait	1994
Netherlands	Madagascar	1994
New Zealand	Malaysia	1993
Nicaragua	Mexico	1992
Niger	Morocco	1993
Pakistan	Pakistan	1992
Peru	Peru	1993
Romania	Philippines	1994

---

a/ Formerly the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992 a/	Term expires on 31 December
Rwanda	Poland	1994
Somalia	Romania	1992
Spain	Russian Federation b/	1992
Sweden	Rwanda	1992
Syrian Arab Republic	Somalia	1993
Thailand	Spain	1993
Togo	Suriname	1994
Trinidad and Tobago	Swaziland	1994
Tunisia	Sweden	1992
Turkey	Syrian Arab Republic	1993
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Togo	1993
	Trinidad and Tobago	1993
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Turkey	1993
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1992
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	1994
United States of America	Yugoslavia	1993
Yugoslavia	Zaire	1992
Zaire		
Zambia		

---

b/ The Russian Federation continues to exercise the rights and obligations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the Charter of the United Nations.

B. Committees of the Council

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Algeria	Algeria	1992
Argentina	Argentina	1992
Bahamas	Bahamas	1994
Benin	Brazil	1993
Brazil	Bulgaria	1993
Bulgaria	Burundi	1993
Burundi	Cameroon	1992
Cameroon	Chile	1993
Chile	China	1992
China	Colombia	1993
Colombia	Congo	1993
Congo	France	1994
France	Germany	1993
Germany	Ghana	1994
India	India	1993
Indonesia	Indonesia	1993
Iraq	Iraq	1993
Italy	Italy	1993
Japan	Japan	1992
Morocco	Morocco	1992
Netherlands	Netherlands	1993
Nigeria	Nigeria	1993
Norway	Norway	1993
Pakistan	Pakistan	1993
Poland	Poland	1993
Sri Lanka	Russian Federation b/	1994
Trinidad and Tobago	Sri Lanka	1992
Uganda	Trinidad and Tobago	1993
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Uganda	1993
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Ukraine c/	1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1993
United States of America	United States of America	1994
Venezuela	Uruguay	1994
Zambia	Zambia	1994

---

c/ Formerly the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

(58 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Bangladesh
- Bolivia
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Burundi
- Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Egypt
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Hungary
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Iraq
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Mexico
- Netherlands
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Poland
- Romania
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Sri Lanka
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Tunisia

Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Antigua and Barbuda	1994
Austria	1995
Bangladesh	1994
Barbados	1995
Belarus a/	1995
Bolivia	1992
Botswana	1995
Brazil	1994
Bulgaria	1995
Cameroon	1994
Canada	1992
Chile	1994
China	1992
Colombia	1994
Egypt	1994
Finland	1994
France	1992
Germany	1995
Ghana	1995
Greece	1995
Guatemala	1992
Haiti	1995
Hungary	1992
India	1995
Indonesia	1992
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1994
Iraq	1992
Italy	1992
Japan	1994
Jordan	1995
Kenya	1995
Lesotho	1992
Malawi	1992
Malaysia	1995
Mexico	1995
Netherlands	1992
Nigeria	1994
Norway	1995
Pakistan	1994
Paraguay	1992
Philippines	1995
Romania	1994
Russian Federation b/	1994
Sierra Leone	1994
Somalia	1992
Sri Lanka	1995
Sudan	1995

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Turkey	Swaziland	1992
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Sweden	1992
	Syrian Arab Republic	1992
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Tunisia	1992
	Turkey	1994
United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	1994
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1994
Yugoslavia	United Republic of Tanzania	1995
Zimbabwe	United States of America	1994
	Yugoslavia	1992
	Zimbabwe	1994

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(19 members)

Members elected for a four-year term ending on 31 December 1994

Bulgaria
Burundi
Chile
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Ethiopia
France
Greece
Iraq
Ireland
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Nicaragua
Oman
Philippines
Russian Federation b/
Sudan
Sweden

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

(54 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992 d/	Term expires on 31 December
Brazil	Brazil	1994
Botswana	Botswana	1992
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1994
Burundi	Burundi	1994
Chad	Chad	1994
Chile	Chile	1992
China	China	1992
Denmark	Denmark	1994
Ecuador	Ecuador	1992
El Salvador	El Salvador	1992
France	France	1994
Gabon	Gabon	1992
Germany	Germany	1994
Guatemala	Guatemala	1992
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea	1994
Haiti	Guinea-Bissau	1992
Honduras	Haiti	1992
Hungary	Honduras	1992
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Hungary	1994
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1994
Lesotho	Japan	1992
Mongolia	Kenya	1994
Paraguay	Lesotho	1994
Poland	Mongolia	1994
Sudan	Papua New Guinea	1994
Suriname	Paraguay	1992
Sweden	Philippines	1994
Thailand	Poland	1994
Tunisia	Romania	1994
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Russian Federation b/	1992
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Sudan	1992
United States of America	Suriname	1994
Uruguay	Sweden	1994
	Thailand	1994
	Togo	1994
	Tunisia	1992
	Ukraine c/	1992
	United States of America	1994
	Uruguay	1992

---

d/ At the 31st meeting, on 26 July 1991, the Council postponed until a future session the election of:

(a) Three members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992;

(b) Four members from Asian States: three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1994;

(c) Eight members from Western European and other States: four for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992 and four for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1994.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

(48 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992 e/	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1992
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1993
Belgium	Belgium	1993
Brazil	Bulgaria	1993
Bulgaria	Burundi	1993
Burundi	Chile	1993
Chile	China	1992
China	Colombia	1993
Colombia	Congo	1994
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	1994
Cuba	Czechoslovakia	1992
Cyprus	Egypt	1992
Czechoslovakia	France	1992
Egypt	Gabon	1994
France	Germany	1992
Gabon	Ghana	1993
Germany	Guatemala	1994
Ghana	India	1993
India	Indonesia	1994
Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1992
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iraq	1993
Iraq	Italy	1993
Italy	Jamaica	1994
Japan	Japan	1992
Kenya	Kenya	1993
Mexico	Mexico	1994
Netherlands	Netherlands	1994
Norway	Pakistan	1994
Pakistan	Peru	1992
Peru	Philippines	1992
Philippines	Poland	1993
Poland	Republic of Korea	1993
Republic of Korea	Romania	1992
Romania	Russian Federation b/	1994
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1992
Swaziland	Sudan	1994
Switzerland	Swaziland	1994
Tunisia	Sweden	1994
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Switzerland	1992
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thailand	1994
United Republic of Tanzania	Tunisia	1992
United States of America	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1994
Uruguay	United States of America	1994
Zaire	Uruguay	1992
Zambia	Zambia	1993
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	1992

---

e/ At the 31st meeting, on 26 July 1991, the Council postponed until a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

(34 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992 f/	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Brazil	1993
Brazil	Bulgaria	1994
Chile	Chile	1994
China	China	1993
Cyprus	Costa Rica	1994
Czechoslovakia	Cyprus	1994
France	Egypt	1993
Germany	France	1993
Hungary	Gabon	1993
India	Germany	1994
Italy	Hungary	1994
Japan	India	1994
Jordan	Italy	1994
Kenya	Jordan	1994
Malawi	Kenya	1993
Mexico	Malawi	1994
Morocco	Mauritius	1993
Netherlands	Mexico	1993
Nigeria	Morocco	1993
Peru	Netherlands	1994
Spain	Nigeria	1994
Sweden	Pakistan	1994
Switzerland	Russian Federation b/	1993
Thailand	Spain	1993
Turkey	Sudan	1994
Uganda	Swaziland	1994
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Sweden	1993
	Switzerland	1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Thailand	1993
	Turkey	1993
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1994

---

f/ At the 31st meeting, on 26 July 1991, the Council postponed until a future session the election of:

(a) One member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993;

(b) Two members from Latin American and Caribbean States: one for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1993.

C. Expert bodies

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(24 members; three-year term)

Members appointed by the Economic and Social Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term beginning on the date of appointment g/ and expiring on 31 December 1992

Abdlatif Y. Al-Hamad (Kuwait)
Gerasimos D. Arsenis (Greece)
Edmar Bacha (Brazil)
Prithvi Nath Dhar (India)
Karel Dyba (Czechoslovakia)
Just Faaland (Norway)
Ricardo Ffrench-Davis (Chile)
Tchabouré Aymé Goque (Togo)
Keith Broadwell Griffin (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Patrick Guillaumont (France)
Mahbub ul Haq (Pakistan)
Ryokichi Hirono (Japan)
Helen Hughes (Australia)
Nicolai N. Liventsev (former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Solita C. Monsod (Philippines)
Henry Nau (United States of America)
Maureen O'Neil (Canada)
T. Ademola Oyejide (Nigeria)
Shan Pu (China)
Akilagpa Sawyerr (Ghana)
Udo Ernst Simonis (Germany)
George Suranyi (Hungary)
Miguel Urrutia (Colombia)
Ferdinand Van Dam (Netherlands)

---

g/ 8 February 1990 (see Council decision 1990/207).

COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

(27 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991	Term expires on 31 December
Said Bin Hillal Bin Mohammed Al-Busaidi (Oman)	1994
Rhadys Iris Abreu Blondet de Polanco (Dominican Republic)	1994
Cheng Weiqiu (China)	1994
Dusan Cotic (Yugoslavia)	1994
Ramón de la Cruz Ochoa (Cuba)	1992
Trevor Percival Frank De Silva (Sri Lanka)	1992
David Faulkner (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	1992
Ronald L. Gainer (United States of America)	1992
Vasily Petrovich Ignatov (former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1994
Jerzy Jasinski (Poland) h/	1992
Matti Joutsen (Finland)	1994
Nour El-Deen Khair (Jordan)	1992
James Barnabas Kalaile (Malawi)	1994
Hama Mâmoudou (Niger)	1992
Albert Llewelyn Olawole Metzger (Sierra Leone)	1994
Benjamin Miguel-Harb (Bolivia)	1994
Jorge Arturo Montero Castro (Costa Rica)	1994
Farouk A. Murad (Saudi Arabia)	1992
Salah Nour (Algeria)	1992
Bertin Pandi (Central African Republic)	1992
Gioacchino Polimeni (Italy)	1992
Victor Ramanitra (Madagascar)	1994
Simone Andrée Rozès (France)	1994
Miguel A. Sánchez Méndez (Colombia)	1992
Abdel Aziz Abdalla Shiddo (Sudan)	1992
Julian Jacob Ernst Schutte (Netherlands)	1994
Minoru Shikita (Japan)	1994

---

h/ Elected at the 31st meeting, on 26 July, to complete the term of Jacek Kubiak (Poland), who had resigned (see Council decision 1991/283).

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

(18 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991 and 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Philip Alston (Australia)	1994
Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru)	1992
Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt)	1994
Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines)	1994
Mohamed Lamine Fofana (Guinea)	1992
Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)	1994
María de los Angeles Jimínez Butragueño (Spain)	1992
Samba Cor Konate (Senegal)	1992
Valeri I. Kouznetsov (former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1994
Jaime Alberto Marchan Romero (Ecuador)	1994
Vassil Mrachkov (Bulgaria)	1992
Alexandre Muterahejuru (Rwanda)	1994
Wladyslaw Neneman (Poland)	1992
Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica)	1992
Bruno Simma (Germany)	1994
Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus)	1992
Philippe Texier (France)	1992
Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico)	1994

D. Functional commissions and subcommissions

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

(24 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1993
Brazil	Brazil	1992
Bulgaria	Canada	1992
Canada	China	1995
China	Czechoslovakia	1995
Czechoslovakia	France	1993
France	Germany	1993
Germany	Ghana	1995
Ghana	Hungary	1992
Hungary	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1992
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Jamaica	1995
Japan	Japan	1992
Kenya	Kenya	1993
Mexico	Mexico	1992
Morocco	Morocco	1995
Netherlands	Netherlands	1993
Norway	Norway	1992
Pakistan	Pakistan	1995
Panama	Poland	1995
Togo	Russian Federation b/	1993
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Togo	1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1992
United States of America	United States of America	1995
Zambia	Zambia	1993

POPULATION COMMISSION

(27 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1992
Belgium	Belgium	1992
Bolivia	Botswana	1993
Botswana	Brazil	1992
Brazil	China	1993
China	Colombia	1992
Colombia	Egypt	1992
Egypt	France	1995
France	Germany	1992
Germany	Honduras	1995
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1993
Iraq	Japan	1995
Japan	Madagascar	1995
Mexico	Mexico	1993
Nigeria	Netherlands	1995
Panama	Pakistan	1995
Poland	Panama	1993
Rwanda	Poland	1995
Sweden	Russian Federation b/	1993
Togo	Rwanda	1995
Turkey	Sudan	1995
Uganda	Turkey	1992
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Uganda	1992
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Ukraine c/	1992
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1993
United States of America	United States of America	1993
Zambia	Zambia	1993

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(32 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Argentina	1994
Austria	Austria	1994
Burundi	Belarus a/	1995
Cameroon	Burundi	1992
Chile	Cameroon	1992
China	Chile	1992
Cyprus	China	1992
Dominican Republic	Côte d'Ivoire	1995
Ecuador	Cyprus	1994
Finland	Dominican Republic	1994
France	Ecuador	1992
Germany	Finland	1992
Ghana	France	1995
Guatemala	Germany	1995
Guinea	Ghana	1994
Haiti	Guinea	1994
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Haiti	1995
Iraq	Indonesia	1995
Madagascar	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1994
Malta	Madagascar	1994
Nigeria	Malta	1992
Pakistan	Mexico	1995
Philippines	Nigeria	1994
Poland	Pakistan	1995
Romania	Philippines	1992
Spain	Poland	1992
Sudan	Russian Federation b/	1995
Sweden	Spain	1992
Uganda	Sudan	1995
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Sweden	1994
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Ukraine c/	1994
United States of America	United States of America	1995

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

(53 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992 i/	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Angola	1994
Australia	Argentina	1993
Austria	Australia	1993
Bangladesh	Austria	1993
Belgium	Bangladesh	1994
Brazil	Barbados	1994
Burundi	Brazil	1992
Canada	Bulgaria	1994
China	Burundi	1993
Colombia	Canada	1994
Cuba	Chile	1994
Cyprus	China	1993
Czechoslovakia	Colombia	1994
Ethiopia	Costa Rica	1994
France	Cuba	1994
Gambia	Cyprus	1994
Germany	Czechoslovakia	1993
Ghana	France	1992
Hungary	Gabon	1994
India	Gambia	1993
Indonesia	Germany	1993
Iraq	Ghana	1992
Italy	Hungary	1992
Japan	India	1994
Madagascar	Indonesia	1993
Mauritania	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1994
Mexico	Iraq	1992
Morocco	Italy	1992
Pakistan	Japan	1993
Panama	Kenya	1994
Peru	Lesotho	1994
Philippines	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1994
Portugal	Madagascar	1992
Senegal	Mauritania	1993
Somalia	Mexico	1992
Swaziland	Netherlands	1994
Sweden	Nigeria	1994
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Pakistan	1992
	Peru	1993

---

i/ By resolution 1990/48, the Council decided to increase the membership of the Commission from 43 to 53 States; it also decided that the enlarged membership should be elected in 1991. Accordingly, the members were elected at the 11th meeting, on 30 May 1991, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 and expiring on 31 December 1994 (see Council decision 1991/224).

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992 i/	Term expires on 31 December
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Philippines	1992
	Portugal	1993
United States of America	Russian Federation b/	1994
Venezuela	Senegal	1992
Yugoslavia	Somalia	1992
Zambia	Sri Lanka	1994
	Syrian Arab Republic	1994
	Tunisia	1994
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1994
	United States of America	1992
	Uruguay	1994
	Venezuela	1993
	Yugoslavia	1992
	Zambia	1993

SUBCOMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

(26 members)

Members elected on 29 February 1988, for a four-year term, by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session

Mary Concepción Bautista (Philippines)

Alternate: Haydee Yorac (Philippines)

Theodoor Cornelis van Boven (Netherlands)

Alternate: Cornelis Flinterman (Netherlands)

Ion Diaconu (Romania)

Alternate: Ioan Maxim (Romania)

Asbjørn Eide (Norway)

Alternate: Jan Helgesen (Norway)

Ribot Hatano (Japan)

Alternate: Yozo Yokota (Japan)

Aidid Abdillahi Ilkahanaf (Somalia)

Alternate: Mohamed Isa Turunji (Somalia)

Ahmed Khalifa (Egypt)

Alternate: Ahmed Tawfik Khalil (Egypt)

Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)

Alternate: Julio Heredia Pérez (Cuba)

Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia)

Alternate: Eduardo Suescún Monroy (Colombia)

William W. Treat (United States of America)

Alternate: John Carey (United States of America)

Danilo Türk (Yugoslavia)

Alternate: Lidija R. Basta (Yugoslavia)

Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)

Alternate: Mohamed Laghmari (Morocco)

Fisseha Yimer (Ethiopia)

Members elected on 6 March 1990, for a four-year term, by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session

Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)

Alternate: Waleed Sadi (Jordan)

Judith Attah (Nigeria)

Alternate: Christy Mbonu (Nigeria)

Stanislav Chernichenko (former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Alternate: Teimuraz Ramishvili (former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)

Alternate: Alexis Heraclides (Greece)

Leandro Despouy (Argentina)

Alternate: Juan Carlos Hitters (Argentina)

El Hadj Guisse (Senegal)

Alternate: Ndary Toure (Senegal)

Claude Heller (Mexico)

Alternate: Héctor Fix Zamudio (Mexico)

Louis Joinet (France)

Alternate: Alain Pellet (France)

Fatima Ksentini (Algeria)

Alternate: Farida Aiouaze (Algeria)

Claire Palley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Alternate: John Merilla (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Gilberto Vergne Saboia (Brazil)

Alternate: Marília Sardenberg Zalner Gonçalves (Brazil)

Rajindar Sachar (India)

Tian Jin (China)

Alternate: Zhan Daode (China)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

(45 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Austria	Austria	1992
Bahamas	Bahamas	1993
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1994
Brazil	Brazil	1992
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	1994
Burkina Faso	Canada	1992
Canada	Chile	1995
China	China	1995
Colombia	Colombia	1992
Costa Rica	Côte d'Ivoire	1994
Côte d'Ivoire	Cyprus	1993
Cuba	Czechoslovakia	1995
Cyprus	Ecuador	1993
Ecuador	Egypt	1993
Egypt	Finland	1995
France	France	1992
Ghana	Ghana	1993
Guatemala	India	1993
India	Indonesia	1993
Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1993
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Italy	1994
Italy	Jamaica	1993
Jamaica	Japan	1992
Japan	Madagascar	1995
Lesotho	Malaysia	1993
Malaysia	Mexico	1994
Mexico	Morocco	1992
Morocco	Netherlands	1994
Netherlands	Nigeria	1993
Nigeria	Pakistan	1995
Pakistan	Peru	1995
Philippines	Philippines	1994
Poland	Poland	1992
Rwanda	Russian Federation b/	1994
Sudan	Rwanda	1994
Sweden	Spain	1995
Thailand	Sudan	1992
Turkey	Thailand	1992
Uganda	Uganda	1993
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	United Republic of Tanzania	1992
	United States of America	1994
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Venezuela	1995
	Zaire	1994
United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia	1995
United States of America	Zimbabwe	1993
Zaire		
Zimbabwe		

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

(40 members; four-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992 and 1993	Term expires on 31 December
Australia	Australia	1993
Bahamas	Bahamas	1993
Belgium	Belgium	1993
Bolivia	Bolivia	1995
Brazil	Bulgaria	1993
Bulgaria	Canada	1995
Canada	China	1993
China	Colombia	1993
Colombia	Ecuador	1993
Côte d'Ivoire	France	1995
Denmark	Gabon	1995
Ecuador	Gambia	1993
Egypt	Germany	1995
France	Ghana	1993
Gambia	Hungary	1993
Germany	India	1995
Ghana	Indonesia	1993
Hungary	Italy	1995
India	Japan	1993
Indonesia	Lesotho	1995
Italy	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1993
Japan	Madagascar	1995
Lebanon	Malaysia	1993
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mexico	1993
Madagascar	Netherlands	1995
Malaysia	Norway	1995
Mexico	Pakistan	1995
Netherlands	Peru	1995
Pakistan	Poland	1995
Peru	Republic of Korea	1995
Poland	Russian Federation b/	1993
Senegal	Senegal	1993
Spain	Spain	1993
Sweden	Sweden	1993
Switzerland	Thailand	1995
Thailand	Turkey	1995
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United States of America	1995
United States of America	Venezuela	1995
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	1995

SUBCOMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Members

Afghanistan
Bahrain
Egypt
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Pakistan
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

E. Regional commissions

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Members

- Albania
- Austria
- Belarus a/
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Cyprus
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Israel j/
- Italy
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Ukraine c/
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Yugoslavia

Non-member participating countries

San Marino and the Holy See participate in the work of the Commission, in accordance with Commission decisions K (XXX) of 15 April 1975, and N (XXXI) of 5 April 1976.

---

j/ By resolution 1991/72, the Council amended paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Commission by adding Israel to the list of members in accordance with its request for temporary admission as a member of the Commission.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Members

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Fiji
France
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kiribati k/
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Republic of Korea
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Tonga
Tuvalu
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Vanuatu
Viet Nam

Associate members

American Samoa
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
Cook Islands
Guam
Hong Kong
Macau l/
Niue
Republic of Palau

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 860 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961.

---

k/ By resolution 1991/80, the Council amended paragraphs 3 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission to take account of the admission of Kiribati as a member of the Commission.

l/ By resolution 1991/79, the Council amended paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Commission to take account of the admission of Macau as an associate member of the Commission.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Members

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
France
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Italy
Jamaica
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Spain
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela

Associate members

British Virgin Islands
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
United States Virgin Islands

Germany and Switzerland participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolutions 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956 and 861 (XXXII) of 21 December 1961, respectively.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Members

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa m/
Sudan
Swaziland
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Associate members

The Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa
(including African islands)

Switzerland participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission by virtue of Council resolution 925 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962.

---

m/ By resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of 30 July 1963, the Council decided that South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until the Council, on the recommendation of the Commission, should find that conditions for constructive cooperation had been restored by a change in its racial policy.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

Members

Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Palestine
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

F. Related bodies

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

(41 members; three-year term)

Membership until 31 July 1991	Membership from 1 August 1991	Term expires on 31 July
Bangladesh	Angola	1994
Barbados	Australia	1994
Bolivia	Barbados	1992
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Brazil	1994
	Canada	1992
Cameroon	Central African Republic	1994
Canada	China	1992
China	Congo	1994
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	1993
Denmark	Denmark	1993
Egypt	Ethiopia	1994
Finland	Finland	1992
France	France	1994
Germany	Germany	1992
India	India	1993
Indonesia	Indonesia	1993
Italy	Italy	1994
Japan	Jamaica	1994
Liberia	Japan	1994
Mexico	Liberia	1993
Netherlands	Netherlands	1992
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	1994
Nigeria	Norway	1994
Oman	Pakistan	1994
Pakistan	Peru	1992
Peru	Poland	1992
Poland	Republic of Korea	1994
Republic of Korea	Russian Federation b/	1994
Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal	1994
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1993
Spain	Spain	1993
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	1993

Membership until 31 July 1991	Membership from 1 August 1991	Term expires on 31 July
Sudan	Switzerland	1993
Sweden	Thailand	1992
Switzerland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1994
Thailand	United Republic of Tanzania	1994
Uganda	United States of America	1994
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Uruguay	1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yemen	1994
United States of America	Yugoslavia	1994
Uruguay	Zimbabwe	1992
Zimbabwe		

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

(44 members) n/

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China
Colombia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Holy See
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Israel
Italy
Japan
Lebanon
Lesotho
Madagascar
Morocco
Namibia
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Somalia
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

---

n/ Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/138, in which the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Executive Committee from 43 to 44 States, the Council elected the Philippines as a member of the Executive Committee (see Council decision 1991/224).

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(48 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council in February
Algeria	Algeria	1994
Australia	Austria	1994
Austria	Belgium	1995
Belgium	Bolivia	1995
Brazil	Bulgaria	1993
Bulgaria	Cameroon	1995
Canada	Canada	1995
China	China	1994
Cuba	Congo	1995
Cyprus	Cuba	1994
Denmark	Denmark	1993
Djibouti	Djibouti	1993
Finland	Fiji	1995
France	Finland	1994
Germany	France	1995
Ghana	Gambia	1995
Guinea-Bissau	Germany	1993
Guyana	Ghana	1994
India	Guyana	1993
Indonesia	India	1993
Italy	Indonesia	1994
Japan	Italy	1994
Kenya	Japan	1994
Kuwait	Kuwait	1994
Malaysia	Lesotho	1995
Mauritania	Malaysia	1993
Mozambique	Mauritania	1993
Netherlands	Netherlands	1993
Nicaragua	New Zealand	1995
Nigeria	Nicaragua	1994
Pakistan	Nigeria	1993
Philippines	Norway	1995
Poland	Pakistan	1995
Portugal	Poland	1993
Romania	Portugal	1993
Saint Lucia	Romania	1995
Sao Tome and Principe	Russian Federation b/	1994
Spain	Saint Lucia	1994
Sri Lanka	Somalia	1995
Sweden	Spain	1995
Switzerland	Sri Lanka	1993

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council in February
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Switzerland	1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1994
United States of America	United States of America	1994
Uruguay	Uruguay	1993
Venezuela	Venezuela	1993
Zaire	Yemen	1995
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	1994

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

(30 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1991

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	Term expires on 31 December	Members elected by the FAO Council	Term expires on 31 December
Belgium	1993	Australia	1992
Colombia	1991	Bangladesh	1992
Cuba	1991	Brazil	1993
Denmark	1991	Burundi	1993
Egypt	1993	Canada	1992
Finland	1992	China	1993
Hungary	1992	Congo	1991
India	1992	France	1991
Italy	1992	Germany	1991
Japan	1993	Guinea	1992
Niger	1991	Mexico	1991
Pakistan	1993	Netherlands	1993
Sudan	1992	United Republic of Tanzania	1993
Sweden	1993	United States of America	1992
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1991	Zambia	1991

Membership in 1992

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council	Term expires on 31 December
Belgium	1993
Colombia	1994
Cuba	1994
Egypt	1993
Finland	1992
Ghana	1994
Hungary	1992
India	1992
Italy	1992
Japan	1993
Norway	1994
Pakistan	1993
Sudan	1992
Sweden	1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1994

Members elected by the FAO Council o/	Term expires on 31 December
Australia	1992
Bangladesh	1992
Brazil	1993
Burundi	1993
Canada	1992
China	1993
Guinea	1992
Netherlands	1993
United Republic of Tanzania	1993
United States of America	1992

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

Members elected by the Economic and Social Council to serve on the Board as constituted under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Membership from 2 March 1990	Term expires on 1 March
Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia)	1992
Valeri Bulaev (former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1992
Cai Zhi-Ji (China)	1995
H. Cajías Kauffmann (Bolivia)	1995
Abdullahi S. Elmi (Somalia)	1992
Betty C. Gough (United States of America)	1992
S. Oguz Kayaalp (Turkey)	1992
Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia)	1995
M. A. Mansour (Egypt)	1995
Jean-Pierre Queneudec (France)	1992
M. V. N. Rao (India)	1995
O. Schröder (Germany)	1995
Tulio Valásquez Quevedo (Peru)	1992

---

o/ The five remaining seats are to be filled by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its session to be held in November 1991.

Membership from 2 March 1992	Term expires on 1 March
Sirad Atmodjo (Indonesia)	1997
Cai Zhi-Ji (China)	1995
H. Cajías Kauffmann (Bolivia)	1995
Abdol-Hamid Ghodse (Islamic Republic of Iran)	1997
Mohsen Kchouk (Tunisia)	1995
Gottfried Machata (Austria)	1997
M. A. Mansour (Egypt)	1995
Bunsom Martin (Thailand)	1997
Herbert S. Okun (United States of America)	1997
Manuel Quijano Narezo (Mexico)	1997
M. V. N. Rao (India)	1995
Sahibzada Raoof Ali Khan (Pakistan)	1997
O. Schröder (Germany)	1995

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

(36 members; three-year term)

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Argentina	Albania	1994
Australia	Argentina	1992
Bangladesh	Australia	1994
Bulgaria	Bangladesh	1993
Burundi	Bulgaria	1993
Canada	Burundi	1992
Cape Verde	Canada	1993
China	Central African Republic	1994
Colombia	China	1993
Cyprus	Colombia	1993
Denmark	Denmark	1992
Ecuador	Egypt	1992
Egypt	France	1992
France	Gambia	1993
Gambia	Germany	1994
Germany	Guatemala	1994
Guatemala	Honduras	1994
Hungary	Hungary	1992
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Indonesia	1994
Italy	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1992
Japan	Italy	1992
Kenya	Japan	1992
Lesotho	Kenya	1993
Mexico	Lesotho	1993
Nepal	Mexico	1993
Niger	Nepal	1993
Paraguay	Nicaragua	1994
Peru	Peru	1992
Rwanda	Russian Federation b/	1994

Membership in 1991	Membership in 1992	Term expires on 31 December
Syrian Arab Republic	Rwanda	1992
Turkey	Swaziland	1994
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Thailand	1994
	Turkey	1993
United States of America	Uganda	1994
Yemen	United States of America	1993
Yugoslavia	Yemen	1992
Zimbabwe		

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

(11 members; three-year term)

Membership from 1 July 1990	Term expires on 30 June
Fabiola Cuvi Ortiz (Ecuador)	1991
Hawa Diallo (Mali)	1991
Penelope Ruth Fenwick (New Zealand)	1992
Elena Atanassova Lagadinova (Bulgaria)	1991
Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh)	1991
Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania)	1993
Victoria N. Okobi (Nigeria)	1992
Virginia Olivo de Celli (Venezuela)	1992
Amara Pongsapich (Thailand)	1993
Pilar Escario Rodriguez-Spiterí (Spain)	1993
Kristin Tornes (Norway)	1991

Membership from 1 July 1991	Term expires on 30 June
Penelope Ruth Fenwick (New Zealand)	1992
Fatima Benslimane Hassar (Morocco)	1994
Gule Afruz Mahbub (Bangladesh)	1994
Gertrude Ibengwe Mongella (United Republic of Tanzania)	1993
Victoria N. Okobi (Nigeria)	1992
Virginia Olivo de Celli (Venezuela)	1992
Amara Pongsapich (Thailand)	1993
Pilar Escario Rodriguez-Spiterí (Spain)	1993
D. Gail Saunders (Bahamas)	1994
Renata Siemienska-Zochowska (Poland)	1994
Kristin Tornes (Norway)	1994

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

Members elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1992 [p]

Belarus [a]
Burundi
Cameroon
Ecuador
El Salvador
India
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
Rwanda

---

[p] For the regulations governing the Award, see General Assembly resolution 36/201 and decision 41/445.

Annex III

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE COUNCIL UNDER RULE 79 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE a/ FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE COUNCIL ON QUESTIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES

Participation on a continuing basis

Organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (General Assembly resolution 36/4)

African Development Bank (General Assembly resolution 42/10)

Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 33/18)

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (General Assembly resolution 43/6)

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (General Assembly resolution 35/2)

Caribbean Community (General Assembly resolution 46/8)

Commonwealth Secretariat (General Assembly resolution 31/3)

Council of Europe (General Assembly resolution 44/6)

European Economic Community (General Assembly resolution 3208 (XXIX))

International Committee of the Red Cross (General Assembly resolution 45/6)

Latin American Economic System (SELA) (General Assembly resolution 35/3)

League of Arab States (General Assembly resolution 477 (V))

Organization of African Unity (General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX))

Organization of American States (General Assembly resolution 253 (III))

Organization of the Islamic Conference (General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX))

---

a/ The text of rule 79, entitled "Participation of other intergovernmental organizations", reads: "Representatives of intergovernmental organizations accorded permanent observer status by the General Assembly and of other intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations."

Organizations designated under Council decision 109 (LIX)

Council of Arab Economic Unity

International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

Regional Cooperation for Development

World Tourism Organization

Organizations designated under Council decision 1980/114

Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE)

Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)

Organization designated under Council decision 1980/151

African Regional Centre for Technology

Organization designated under Council decision 1986/156

Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture

Participation on an ad hoc basis

Organization designated under Council decision 109 (LIX)

International Civil Defence Organization

Organization designated under Council decision 239 (LXII)

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences

Organization designated under Council decision 1979/10

International Organization for Migration (IOM) b/

---

b/ Formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM).

Organizations designated under Council decision 1987/161

African Accounting Council

African Cultural Institute

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior

International Bauxite Association

Organizations designated under Council decision 1989/165

Arab Security Studies and Training Center

Customs Cooperation Council

Annex IV

RESPONSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO EMERGENCIES: SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION) COMMITTEE

From 8 to 11 July 1991, the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee held a timely and constructive discussion on the response of the United Nations to emergencies, with the active participation of delegations and leading representatives of the programmes and organizations concerned both within and outside the United Nations system. The discussion not only deepened participants' understanding of the different aspects of the response of the international community to emergencies but also identified a number of areas in which concrete measures could be taken to strengthen the effectiveness of action by the United Nations system.

A summary of the discussion cannot do justice to the richness of the exchanges that took place, nor can it be exhaustive. At the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, delegations will have the opportunity to elaborate further on the issues discussed. However, several broad preliminary considerations can be highlighted.

The number of emergencies, both man-made and natural, leading to death, devastation and the uprooting of an unprecedented number of people has been increasing recently. Many of these emergencies are complex and protracted, often affecting a number of countries simultaneously. Most of them have occurred in the developing countries. This points up the underlying crisis in development that has made these countries particularly vulnerable. Many emergencies have their root causes in poverty and environmental degradation. Others are the result of civil or international conflicts. Still others result from a combination of these factors.

Comprehensive solutions to sudden and complex emergencies require the active involvement of the United Nations system, the disaster-stricken countries themselves, donors and governmental and non-governmental organizations. All parties should share a common objective, namely to save lives and alleviate the suffering of the people affected, not least the great number of refugees. To achieve that objective, all parties must work in a spirit of partnership and with a deep sense of responsibility. The United Nations and its specialized agencies are in a unique position to address both the political and the developmental causes of emergencies, to mobilize efforts to prevent emergencies and to respond to them when they occur. The capacity of the Secretary-General to provide leadership in this regard should therefore be strengthened.

The United Nations should be able to mobilize the international community to provide a swift and effective response to all emergencies. To that end, the many suggestions made during the discussion can be summarized under four headings: prevention; preparedness; coordination and cooperation; and the relationship between emergency relief and development.

Prevention

Greater attention should be paid to addressing the root causes of emergencies to prevent them from occurring. This applies to the need both to support development efforts and to take the underlying political problems into account. Recent international developments provide a unique opportunity for the United Nations to facilitate solutions to regional conflicts, which can lead to large-scale destruction and massive movements of people. At the same time, the growing number of local conflicts which are often ethnic in nature and can have similar repercussions, poses new and serious problems.

One important component of preventive capacity is early warning of impending disasters. The United Nations system should continue to improve its capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate information.

Preparedness

There was general agreement that different components of the international community should be mobilized effectively for concerted responses to emergencies. To that end, the United Nations system should strengthen its collective stand-by capacity. Mobilization of the resources of national Governments and institutions and of non-governmental organizations should be ensured. A collective stand-by capacity, drawing upon the existing experience and expertise of the organizations concerned, is central to a prompt response to emergencies.

An essential element of a stand-by capacity is the availability of the financial resources required. During the discussion, support was expressed for a central revolving emergency fund under the authority of the Secretary-General. A stand-by capacity also requires adequate pre-positioned supplies, logistical arrangements and people with the necessary expertise. For this purpose, computerized inventories of supplies and personnel, both within and outside the system, are required.

Training of staff involved in emergency responses, efforts to establish common emergency management procedures and programming for training of government personnel in disaster-prone developing countries were welcome developments and should be intensified.

Coordination and cooperation

It is essential to develop an international humanitarian partnership based on a clear and effective division of responsibility involving the countries affected, organizations of the United Nations system, donor Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Organization for Migration and the non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The United Nations - apart from mobilizing effectively the relief capacity of the United Nations system - should perform a leadership role in establishing a framework for the concerted efforts of the entire international community. Existing capabilities should be used to the full.

The leadership of the Secretary-General is critical for the effective coordination of emergency responses. In the view of several delegations, the

Secretary-General should be assisted by a high-ranking official working closely with him on emergency prevention and response. That official should assist the Secretary-General in ensuring that the whole range of actions - political, humanitarian and developmental - reinforce each other and, in close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) and other organizations concerned, should ensure the joint assessment needs, system-wide plans of action, joint appeals and the provisions of consolidated information. Such an arrangement should in no way undermine the role and responsibility of the operational agencies. On the contrary, a strong leadership function should facilitate a swift and efficient response by the various agencies and entities concerned. Several other delegations questioned the desirability of such an arrangement. They were of the opinion that the matter should be further examined.

The need for appropriate inter-agency consultations to draw up action plans and coordinate the assistance efforts of organizations of the system was pointed out by many participants in the discussion. The International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Organization for Migration should be invited to participate in such consultations. Close cooperation with relevant non-governmental organizations should be maintained. As appropriate, ad hoc consultations among all concerned, including the Governments affected and donors, should be organized.

The United Nations response to emergencies should make cooperation with the host Government a central tenet. At the country level, a single senior official, designated by the Secretary-General, should lead and coordinate the system's emergency support for host Governments. This official should also be responsible for bringing the United Nations reconstruction and development capacity to bear on emergency problems. The role of the United Nations resident coordinator system is critical in providing consolidated support to host Governments in emergencies.

Emergency relief and development

Disasters and emergencies have seriously disrupted the already fragile development process in developing countries. In most instances, it is beyond the capacity of these countries to sustain a lasting solution to problems arising from major emergencies. The need for a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development was emphasized. This is particularly important, given the limited resources available to the United Nations system for both humanitarian and development assistance. Several countries stressed the need for additional resources for these purposes. Sufficient levels of assistance and the complementarity between disaster relief efforts and development programmes, particularly for protracted and slow-moving emergencies, should be ensured. It was noted that emergency relief should not divert attention from other pressing development needs.

Conclusion

The many imminent emergency situations in the world constitute a moral and humanitarian challenge for the international community. The United Nations has an opportunity to play a leading role in bringing about relief and better living conditions for millions of people in distress. Many participants in the discussion emphasized the importance of addressing the needs of internally displaced persons effectively. If the United Nations can develop an adequate and viable response mechanism for emergencies and mobilize substantial resources for relief, it will have taken an important step in dealing with the major issues of poverty, disease and environmental degradation. This is a challenge that goes to the core of proving that multilateralism and the United Nations work. The spirit of teamwork that characterized the discussion, in which Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations participated, augurs well for the future. This discussion should provide a firm basis for action, which, in the end, is what really counts.

Annex V

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT: SUMMARY PREPARED BY THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE THIRD (PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION) COMMITTEE

Current issues with respect to operational activities for development were discussed in the Third (Programme and Coordination) Committee from 17 to 19 July, with the active participation of a number of delegations and representatives of programmes and organizations of the United Nations system. The discussion took place at the mid-point between the adoption of General Assembly resolution 44/211 in 1989 and the comprehensive, triennial policy review of operational activities for development in 1992. It thus gave the participants an opportunity to assess the progress made in the reform of the operational activities of the United Nations system and to delineate some of the key areas in which further improvements were needed.

Need for a consensus resolution

The discussion covered a wide range of subjects. Delegations expressed the hope that a summary of the discussion would facilitate consideration of the item at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly and that a consensus would be reached on a resolution on operational activities for development. That would help maintain the momentum of the reforms recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 44/211 and could provide elements for the comprehensive policy review in 1992. The "facilitator" of the negotiations on the subject at the forty-fifth session of the Assembly suggested that one might take as a starting-point in 1991 issues on which a large measure of agreement had been reached in 1990. He also offered some ideas on three key issues on which agreement was not possible: resources and funding; programming (the integrated operational response of the United Nations system); and human rights and democratic government.

Difficulties facing developing countries

The economic difficulties facing many developing countries were reviewed. Reference was made to population pressures in a stagnating economic environment, which have led to increased poverty and hunger, an increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons and a rise in such other problems as AIDS. The role and effectiveness of operational activities in contributing to the solution of these and other critical problems were discussed.

Reference was also made to a number of key international strategies, adopted during the past year by the international community, which provide a general framework for mobilizing the operational activities of the United Nations system in a common and coherent effort (the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s). A major focus of operational activities of the United Nations system should now be to translate these international objectives into concrete action, in full accord with the priorities of each country, in order to make a real impact on their development.

Resources and funding

The question of resources was discussed in the light of the information provided by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation in his 1991 annual report (A/46/206-E/1991/93 and Add.1-3) and with reference to the growing needs of the developing countries. In order to discharge its responsibilities, the United Nations system should be provided with the necessary financial support. Reference was made to the need for increased levels of development finance thorough official development assistance (ODA) and the importance of all industrialized countries reaching the target for ODA of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product (GNP). Some delegations indicated that the funding of operational activities was not likely to increase significantly in the near future.

Reform issues

Delegations noted that the development needs of developing countries, the role of the operational activities of the United Nations system in revitalizing the development process of developing countries and the need for the United Nations system to achieve maximum efficiency and effectiveness in meeting the varying requirements of developing countries made it essential to press forward with the reform of operational activities on the basis of General Assembly resolution 44/211. A number of delegations noted that the resolution reaffirmed the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system, including the system's neutrality and multilateral character. Ideas for reforming the United Nations system's operational arm were presented and several delegations referred to some of the suggestions emanating from the Nordic project, including questions relating to governance. There was broad support for multilateralism.

Human development

In expressing support for the concept of human development as an essential dimension of development and of the operational activities of the United Nations system, delegations noted that the *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) constituted an important and valuable contribution to the thinking and debate on the subject. The *Report* has shown that sustainable development is possible in relatively low GNP per capita contexts. While supporting the human development focus, some delegations expressed concern about the inclusion of the human freedom index in the 1991 *Report*. Other delegations noted that the indexes included in the *Report* needed to be refined and modified and that the *Report* was a new tool in the dialogue between the United Nations system and individual countries.

Assessment of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/211

The 1991 annual report of the Director-General was found to be comprehensive, factual, informative and useful, although some delegations would have preferred it to contain more concrete proposals and to result in action, particularly with respect to the strengthening of the United Nations system at the field level. According to those delegations, the general tone of the report tended to be too positive as far as the implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/211 was concerned. A number of delegations noted with satisfaction the specific steps taken by the United Nations system, as reported by the Director-General, to strengthen the resident coordinator system, to improve collaboration in the programming of operational activities, to enhance the use of national capacities and extend the modality of national execution, to reorganize headquarters and field structures, to seek greater delegation to the field and to share premises at the country level. It was broadly recognized that the comprehensive policy review in 1992 represented a crucial step in assessing the progress made in implementing General Assembly resolution 44/211. It was noted that, in accordance with paragraph 34 of the resolution, the Director-General was expected to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution and to make appropriate recommendations. Delegations pointed out that the Director-General should be provided with the resources necessary to undertake the many tasks assigned to him. It was suggested that he submit, in the third quarter of 1991, detailed proposals containing the subjects to be covered by the review, its schedule and the estimated cost.

National execution

A number of ideas were expressed concerning the fuller use and the strengthening of national capacities and national execution. The modality was viewed as an important factor in achieving self-reliance. Delegations noted the progress reported by the Director-General; in particular, they noted that for the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme national execution was the norm, and that the United Nations Population Fund was making rapid progress. They also recognized that the application of this modality in UNDP programmes was increasing, and that it would be further facilitated in the light of decision 91/27 adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP at its thirty-eighth session, in June 1991. In the extension of this modality, country-specific capacities should be borne in mind; a gradual approach may be required and the further strengthening of national institutions. It was noted that the strengthening of national capacity might best take place at the programme level.

Harmonization and simplification of rules and procedures

A number of delegations called for further progress in the harmonization and simplification of rules and procedures of operational activities of the United Nations system and their better adaptation to the requirements of developing countries. Such progress would enhance collaboration of the United Nations system at the country level and facilitate the fuller utilization of national capacities in all aspects of the programming processes and project cycles of operational activities.

Support cost successor arrangements

According to delegations and organizations of the United Nations system, the recently approved successor arrangements for support costs for UNDP- and UNFPA-supported projects, together with the enhancement of national execution and a programme-oriented approach, will have a profound impact on the way in which future operational activities will be carried out. Views were expressed about the need for flexibility and appropriate transitional arrangements in the implementation of these new arrangements. The funding for technical support for national execution was noted. Reference was made to the provision under the new arrangement, by which the resident coordinators would provide leadership in building up national-level multidisciplinary teams in order to respond better to multidisciplinary development problems and to foster a team approach to national capacity-building. As to the provision of administration and operational support services, it was suggested that a study could be commissioned by the Director-General to review existing modalities of the United Nations system in order to determine the most cost-effective ways of providing such support. Approval of successor support cost arrangements for UNFPA, as set out in decision 91/37 of the Governing Council of UNDP, was noted, including the establishment of multidisciplinary teams. In the implementation of that decision, consultations with various parties, including the Economic Commission for Africa, were foreseen in the near future, as requested in the decision.

Resident coordinator system

In a number of statements reference was made to the effective functioning of the resident coordinator system as a means of ensuring improved coherence and effectiveness of the United Nations system at the country level. The importance of monitoring the application of the new guidelines for the strengthening of the resident coordinator system was emphasized. Reference was also made to the need for greater decentralization of the system to the country level.

Common programming response by the United Nations system

Programming issues were raised by a number of delegations in connection with General Assembly resolution 44/211 and the 1991 annual report of the Director-General. The view was expressed that the report did not contain any meaningful reference to the integrated operational response of the United Nations system in accordance with paragraph 17 (g) of the resolution. On the question of a national programming framework, it was indicated that there were still divergent views and approaches on how best to achieve greater coherence of a multifaceted United Nations system at the country level, comprising organizations and programmes with specialized mandates and one programme with a broad multisectoral mandate. It was noted that a set of draft guidelines on enhancing the programming processes was issued by the Director-General on the basis of the work of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities), and that the synchronization of various programming cycles with those of Governments was proceeding under the aegis of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy. The monitoring of these arrangements and other aspects of Assembly resolution 44/211 by the Office of the Director-General through country profiles was also noted. Mention was made of the conclusion in the annual report that there was a trend towards greater substantive collaboration in programming areas among United Nations organizations, despite the lack of national programme frameworks in some countries. It was suggested that it might be useful to test the idea of a simple country statement by the United Nations system in interested countries, building on existing experience.

Field representation

The preliminary information on the field network of the United Nations system provided in the annual report of the Director-General, in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16 of Assembly resolution 44/211, was found useful. However, a number of delegations considered it important that the subject be pursued further in the context of achieving more substantive field-level cooperation and enhancing the functioning of the resident coordinator system. In future work on the subject, account should be taken of decisions of intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations syistem on field structures, including the decisions on support cost successor arrangements, which would ensure that the provision of analytical and technical support at the country level would be based on local requirements. Representatives of organizations of the United Nations system referred to various reviews undertaken by their organizations to achieve greater decentralization and improved technical support services.

Training support

A number of delegations and representatives of organizations of the United Nations system referred to the new training support initiatives as a promising means of fostering United Nations country teams.

World Food Programme

It was noted that the World Food Programme (WFP) intended to prepare a study for 1992 on improving the integration of non-emergency food aid with development resources. The consensus on the governance of WFP and the Headquarters agreement recently signed between the Government of Italy, WFP, the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was welcomed.

Women in development

A number of delegations participated in the discussion of the question of women in development, which was analysed in the annual report of the Director-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/171. The view was expressed in the report that much remained to be done to integrate women in development issues in mainstream terms. The continuation of support for specific women in development activities was widely endorsed. Although the information contained in the annual report was found to be useful, and the steps proposed were supported, a few delegations found the proposals too general to be of immediate use in strengthening the women in development dimension in operational activities.

Entrepreneurship

The issue of entrepreneurship, included in the annual report in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/188, was discussed by a number of delegations. Some delegations referred to the new emerging needs in that area in their countries and to the useful role the United Nations system could play in the transitional phase. While some delegations wondered whether there was a need to refine the United Nations system's work in the area, as proposed in the annual report, others agreed that there was scope for improved coordination and expressed support for the goals and proposals outlined by the Director-General.

Development cooperation in Eastern Europe

A number of countries welcomed decision 91/24 of the Governing Council of UNDP on technical cooperation in the transformation of Eastern European economies. Several delegations also commended the United Nations Children's Fund and its Executive Board for work carried out by the organization on behalf of children in Eastern Europe.

Technical cooperation among developing countries

The recent session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries was referred to, and the hope was expressed that in future better use might be made of various resources available from developing countries, including technology.

Annex VI

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT AND ITS SHORT-, MEDIUM- AND LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS

At its organizational session for 1991, the Economic and Social Council decided to hold, at its second regular session of 1991, an informal exchange of views on the economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and its short-, medium- and long-term implications; to request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to provide appropriate documentation for the discussion of the question; and to invite the executive heads of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to participate in the discussion (decision 1991/211).

Proceedings of the informal exchange of views

The Council held the informal exchange of views on 12 July. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Chapter II of the World Economic Survey, 1991 (E/1991/75);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the question (E/1991/102).

The panelists for the morning meeting, which dealt with the economic and social consequences of the situation, were the following: Mr. Tayseer Abdel Jaber, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; Mrs. Sheila Page, Overseas Development Institute; and Mr. Goran P. Ohlin, Assistant Secretary-General, Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

The panelists for the afternoon meeting, which considered the environmental and humanitarian issues, were the following: Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Mr. Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme; and Mr. Shukri Dajani, Assistant Director-General, International Labour Organisation.

Conclusion of the informal exchange of views

At the conclusion of the discussion, the President of the Council made the following statement:

> An informal meeting such as we have held today could never suffice of itself to reveal the full extent of the economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and their short-, medium- and long-term impact. Still, this informal meeting, thanks to the excellent presentations by the panelists and statements by delegations, will have given us a better idea of the effects and influence of the Gulf conflict, both on the countries of the Gulf region and on the rest of the world.

The consequences of the conflict have given the concept of the interdependence of nations particular significance. The short-, medium- and long-term economic, social and environmental effects of the conflict are not limited to the countries of the region. The shock wave generated has been particularly keenly felt in the most vulnerable countries. Mrs. Sheila Page of the Overseas Development Institute, referring to the study carried out by her organization, said that the gross national product of more than 50 developing countries had declined by more than 1 per cent as a result of the Gulf conflict. If the short- and medium-term effects of the conflict can be gauged with some precision, the same is not true of the long-term consequences. It seems clear, in the light of the discussion just concluded, that the consequences of the conflict will be felt for a long time to come.

During the discussion, I identified some key points, which I would like to share with you.

(a) The Gulf conflict has caused and continues to cause considerable human suffering. Substantial material damage has been sustained. Reconstruction of the regions laid waste will take years of effort and will doubtless absorb substantial sums of money. Nevertheless, the cost of rebuilding Kuwait and Iraq now seems to be lower than was suggested at the end of the conflict.

(b) The effects of the conflict on the world economy appear overall to have been less destabilizing than was envisaged when the crisis arose.

(c) Nevertheless, the effects of the conflict on the economies of certain countries bound by strong commercial ties to the countries of the Gulf region have on occasion been significant: considerable losses have been incurred.

(d) The rise in oil prices during the second part of 1990, despite increased production by many oil-producing countries, seriously affected the economies of oil-importing and, in particular, developing countries. The rise aggravated the economic difficulties faced by the poorest countries, particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In any event, this oil shock does not bear comparison with those that have affected the world economy in the past. I might add here that the meeting recently held in Paris at the beginning of July between oil producers and consumers seems to have been an important step in the right direction.

(e) The financial demands generated by the military operations and the financial resources required to rebuild the devastated regions are likely to increase the pressure on international savings and affect the availability of international financing. Such pressure will make the external debt crisis of the developing countries still harder to manage.

(f) The problem of dealing with the fallout from the crisis also seems likely to be aggravated by the drying-up of financial and technical assistance, which the countries affected by the conflict have traditionally given to certain developing countries. It is to be feared, moreover, that the selective nature of such assistance will become more pronounced in the future.

(g) The human costs of the conflict have been enormous. They must be measured in terms not only of the suffering inflicted on the peoples of the countries concerned but also of the outflows of refugees and displaced persons. The existing institutional machinery has been unable to cope with the scale of the needs generated by such a situation. In the light of this fact, a review of the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to humanitarian emergencies has begun.

(h) The losses to the economies of certain countries caused by the cut-off of funds repatriated by migrant workers have been considerable. The costs of repatriating and re-establishing migrant workers have increased these losses.

(i) The consequences of the Gulf conflict have also been felt in the tourism and service sectors.

(j) The international assistance mobilized to help the countries severely affected by the conflict has not followed traditional channels. It has not often been commensurate with the needs of the countries affected.

(k) The maintenance of the embargo against Iraq continues to penalize the economies of countries that used to have substantial economic relations with Iraq. The maintenance of the embargo is also severely affecting the population of Iraq. Mr. Antoine Blanca, Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation, referring to the survey carried out by Harvard University, and Mrs. Ogata both spoke of the imbalance between the massive mobilization in favour of the refugees in northern Iraq and the critical circumstances in which the remainder of the Iraqi population are living. This situation poses a serious threat of epidemics and widespread suffering.

(l) It is likely that the suffering of the people of the region will be exacerbated by the serious pollution and environmental degradation resulting from the conflict. The damage done to the environment during the conflict is enormous. Its effects on the environmental balance in the countries of the region and the rest of the world are hard to evaluate at this stage. It would be highly desirable for the United Nations system to be able to evaluate, precisely and scientifically, the environmental impact of the conflict. An institutional mechanism with the means of coping with environmental emergencies might be envisaged.

The points I have just mentioned are by no means exhaustive, given that the economic, social and ecological consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and their short-, medium- and long-term effects are difficult to gauge with any precision.

They do, however, require urgent mobilization on the part of the international community, not only to tackle the consequences of the situation but also to prevent the recurrence of such situations in future. The establishment of a global security system, in which the economic aspect will be of crucial importance, is an undertaking which the international community should embark on without delay. The creation of such a system, however, must be accompanied by the eradication of the underlying causes of the conflict.

Multilateral cooperation will, without question, have an important role to play in bringing this undertaking to fruition. I have no doubt that the United Nations will make its proper contribution to this endeavour. Regional cooperation will, I am sure, have a similar role.

Annex VII

SUMMING-UP BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL FOLLOWING THE INFORMAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE STRENGTHENING OF MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

In concluding this informal exchange of views on the strengthening of multilateral economic cooperation in international economic affairs, I should like to thank Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs; Mr. Yves Berthelot, Deputy-Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; Mr. Nitin Desai, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; Mr. Rhattan J. Bhatia, Director of the International Monetary Fund Office in the United Nations and Special Representative to the United Nations; and Mr. Peter Hansen, Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, for the outstanding contribution they have made, both individually and collectively, to this discussion. I should also like to thank all delegations for the attention with which they have followed this exchange of views and for their statements, comments and questions, which have enabled us to hold a discussion that has been frank, lively, thorough and, I am quite sure, beneficial for all of us.

This informal exchange of views has proved to be an extremely useful complement to the Council's general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments, which also focused on strengthening multilateral cooperation in international economic affairs. The informal framework has made it possible for the participants to initiate a dialogue based on the formal statements made previously in the Council's general discussion, which faithfully reflected the concerns and positions of all partners in multilateral cooperation.

Several points of convergence have become apparent during the general discussion and the informal exchange of views, which should stimulate further dialogue and serve as anchors for a renewal of multilateral cooperation. I have noted the following main points, which lie at the heart of the issue:

(a) The interdependence of economies, the globalization of markets and the emergence of new global challenges require an increased degree of international cooperation and coordination in such areas as environmental protection and action to combat drug-trafficking and AIDS;

(b) Questions of solidarity and equity must be considered in the face of such phenomena as the deepening North-South divide and natural disasters or other emergency situations;

(c) The mutual interests of North and South must be pursued, it being manifestly the case that growth in the countries of the North can have a beneficial effect on the developing countries and that the revival of growth in the countries of the South can increase North-South trade and, furthermore, create jobs in the countries of the North;

(d) The improvement in East-West relations can create a favourable climate for a renewal of multilateral cooperation and, more particularly, of the role of the United Nations system in promoting international cooperation for development.

Apart from the questions underlying the actual approach to multilateral cooperation, the institutional factors linked with dialogue and multilateral cooperation were highlighted in the discussion. The role of the United Nations and the United Nations system was emphasized, in its dual aspects as a framework for concentrated dialogue and negotiation, on the one hand, and its operational capacity, on the other. The discussion on the revitalization and restructuring of the economic and social machinery of the United Nations was placed in the context of an increased and more effective role in the service of development, and hence of peace and stability.

It was clear that concerns relating to resources and the desire for better coordination of activities remain at the forefront of attention, including better coordination and complementarity between the United Nations, the international financial institutions and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Participants also recognized that the dynamization of multilateral cooperation also entails increased internal efforts by each of the developing countries to achieve optimum mobilization of its own resources, which will maximize the impact of contributions of external resources.

Strengthening the role of the non-traditional players in multilateral cooperation, notably non-governmental organizations, was identified as one of the future directions to be encouraged, as was popular participation within countries.

The potential for multilateral cooperation on environmental matters, which is considerable, was also widely discussed. In this connection, the risk of the diversion of resources from development activities to environmental protection activities, and even the risk of a new form of conditionality, was discussed.

International monetary and financial problems, in particular the external debt crisis of the developing countries, and the problems of mobilizing savings and foreign direct investment flows, were widely referred to as challenges to be met through a combination of internal policy measures and international measures requiring a multilateral approach. In this context, and in conjunction with the internationalization of financial markets and the role of transnational corporations, the challenges and difficulties involved in the coordination of the macroeconomic policies of the industrialized countries were referred to, together with their implications for the developing countries. This provides food for intensive multilateral thought on ways and means of taking into account the new factors that characterize international economic relations. Speakers unanimously recognized that, in the attainment of this objective, the United Nations, in particular the Economic and Social Council, can and must make a contribution.

The exercise in which we have just engaged falls clearly within the process of revitalization of the Economic and Social Council. By contributing to better mutual understanding between countries and groups of countries, this dialogue should help to lay firmer foundations for collective action capable of securing the approval and, what is more, the participation and active support of all the countries and organizations concerned.

Annex VIII

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL IN 1991

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/1	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	23 May 1991	IX.M
1991/2	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	29 May 1991	IV.A
1991/3	Emergency assistance to Somalia	29 May 1991	IV.D
1991/4	World social situation	30 May 1991	VI.A
1991/5	Humanitarian assistance to Iraqi refugees and displaced persons	30 May 1991	VI.A
1991/6	Critical social situation in Africa	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/7	Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action in the field of social development	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/8	Establishing and strengthening national coordinating committees on disability or similar bodies	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/9	United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/10	Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and related activities	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/11	Integration of young people into society: participation, development, peace	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/12	Strategies for social development cooperation	30 May 1991	VI.B

---

a/ Refers to the chapter and section in which the resolution or decision is discussed.

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/13	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/14	Preparation for and observance of the International Year of the Family	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/15	Crime prevention and criminal justice	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/16	Strengthening and rationalizing the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/17	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/18	Violence against women in all its forms	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/19	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/20	Women and children under apartheid	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/21	Disabled women	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/22	National, regional and international machinery for the advancement of women	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/23	Refugee and displaced women and children	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/24	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/25	Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/26	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa	31 May 1991	VI.C

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/27	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/28	Right to a fair trial	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/29	Question of a draft body of principles for the protection of persons with mental illness and for the improvement of mental health care	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/30	Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/31	Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/32	Strengthening the independence of the experts members of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/33	International Covenants on Human Rights	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/34	United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/35	Suppression of the traffic in persons	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/36	Developments relating to the activities of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/37	Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/38	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/39	Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and provisional agenda for its thirty-fifth session	21 June 1991	VI.E

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/40	Control of chemicals used in the production of cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/41	Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/42	Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/43	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/44	Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/45	Implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/46	Reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/47	United Nations International Drug Control Programme	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/48	Administrative arrangements to ensure the full technical independence of the International Narcotics Control Board	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/49	Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/50	Special assistance to Namibia	26 July 1991	III
1991/51	International cooperation and coordination of efforts to address and mitigate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant	26 July 1991	IV.I

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/52	Trade and development	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/53	Food and agriculture	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/54	Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/55	Recommendations of the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its seventeenth session and its contribution to the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/56	Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/57	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/58	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	26 July 1991	VII.E
1991/59	Fight against the screw-worm infestation	26 July 1991	VII.F
1991/60	Critical humanitarian situation in the Horn of Africa	26 July 1991	VII.G
1991/61	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon	26 July 1991	VII.G
1991/62	Assistance to Yemen	26 July 1991	VII.G
1991/63	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	26 July 1991	VII.H
1991/64	Summit on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/65	World Decade for Cultural Development	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/66	Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	26 July 1991	VII.B
1991/67	Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	26 July 1991	VII.B

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/68	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	26 July 1991	VII.C
1991/69	Assistance to the Palestinian people	26 July 1991	VII.C
1991/70	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States	26 July 1991	V.D
1991/71	International cooperation in the field of informatics	26 July 1991	V.D
1991/72	Membership of Israel in the Economic Commission for Europe	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/73	Cooperation in fisheries in Africa	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/74	Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/75	Phase II of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/76	Promotion of interregional cooperation in the area of international trade facilitation	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/77	Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme and enlargement of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme	26 July 1991	VII.A
1991/78	Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994	26 July 1991	VII.A
1991/79	Admission of Macau as an associate member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/80	Admission of Kiribati as a full member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	26 July 1991	V.A

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/81	Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000)	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/82	Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/83	Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/84	International Conference on Water and the Environment	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/85	Water resources development and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/86	Development and efficient use of energy resources	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/87	Trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/88	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/89	New techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/90	Coordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/91	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/92	Work programme in the field of population	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/93	International Conference on Population and Development	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/94	Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development	26 July 1991	V.B

Resolution number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/95	Second phase of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the International Fund for Agricultural Development	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/96	Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/97	Combating aridity, soil erosion, salinity, water-logging, desertification and the effects of drought in South Asia	26 July 1991	V.B

DECISIONS

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/201	Establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	7 February 1991	IX.C
1991/202	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1991	7 February 1991	IX.B
1991/203	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1992	7 February 1991	IX.B
1991/204	Dates of the thirty-third session of the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	7 February 1991	IX.D
1991/205	Dates of the Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance	7 February 1991	IX.E
1991/206	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	7 February 1991	IX.M
1991/207	Postponement of the sixteenth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	7 February 1991	IX.F
1991/208	Dates of the first regular session and resumed first regular session of 1991 of the Economic and Social Council	7 February 1991	IX.G
1991/209	Resumed organizational session for 1991 of the Economic and Social Council	7 February 1991	IX.H
1991/210	Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions	7 February 1991	VIII
1991/211	Economic, social and environmental consequences of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait and its short-, medium- and long-term implications	25 March 1991	IX.I
1991/212	Emergency assistance to Somalia	25 March 1991	IX.B

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/213	Adoption of the agenda of the first regular session of 1991 and other organizational matters	13, 15 and 31 May 1991	IX.B
1991/214	Reconvened seventeenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations	13 May 1991	IX.J
1991/215	Dates of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters	15 May 1991	IX.K
1991/216	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations	22 May 1991	IX.N
1991/217	Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1993	22 May 1991	IX.N
1991/218	Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II	22 May 1991	IX.N
1991/219	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	22 May 1991	IX.N
1991/220	Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia	23 May 1991	IX.L
1991/221	Report of the Council of the United Nations University	28 May 1991	IV.B
1991/222	Twelfth and Thirteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific	28 May 1991	IV.C
1991/223	The United States economic embargo against Cuba: its adverse effects on the full enjoyment of human rights by the Cuban people	30 May 1991	IV.E
1991/224	Elections, appointments and nominations to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council	30 and 31 May 1991	VIII

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/225	Report of the Secretary-General on the work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living	30 May 1991	VI.A
1991/226	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-third session of the Commission	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/227	Programme questions	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/228	Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/229	In-depth consideration of major social policy themes by the Economic and Social Council	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/230	World summit for social development	30 May 1991	VI.B
1991/231	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/232	Request for additional conference facilities during the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women	30 May 1991	VI.D
1991/233	Use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/234	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	31 May 1991	VI.C

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/235	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/236	Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/237	Situation of human rights in South Africa	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/238	Internally displaced persons	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/239	World Conference on Human Rights	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/240	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: report of the Special Rapporteur	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/241	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/242	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/243	Question of arbitrary detention	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/244	Human rights and the environment	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/245	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/246	Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/247	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/248	Work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	31 May 1991	VI.C

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/249	Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/250	Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/251	Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/252	Situation of human rights in Cuba	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/253	Situation of human rights in Romania	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/254	Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/255	Summary or arbitrary executions	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/256	Situation of human rights in Iraq	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/257	Situation of human rights in El Salvador	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/258	Situation of human rights in Haiti	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/259	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/260	Situation in Equatorial Guinea	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/261	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/262	Question of human rights and states of emergency	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/263	Organization of the work of the forty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/264	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission	31 May 1991	VI.C

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/265	Non-submission of reports by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/266	Public information activities in the field of human rights	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/267	Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/268	Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/269	Situation in Cambodia	31 May 1991	VI.C
1991/270	Provisional agenda and organization of work for the second regular session of 1991 of the Economic and Social Council	31 May 1991	IX.B
1991/271	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of narcotic drugs	21 June 1991	VI.E
1991/272	Election to the Commission on Human Settlements	21 June 1991	VIII
1991/273	Adoption of the agenda of the second regular session of 1991 and other organizational matters	3 July 1991	IX.B
1991/274	Convening of an international conference on development financing	3 July 1991	III
1991/275	Report of the Committee for Development Planning	26 July 1991	III
1991/276	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments	26 June 1991	III
1991/277	Report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on all relevant issues pertaining to the review of the implementation of the measures agreed upon for the revitalization of the Council	26 July 1991	IV.F

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/278	Note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, by the bodies of the United Nations system	26 July 1991	IV.G
1991/279	Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	26 July 1991	IV.H
1991/280	Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories	26 July 1991	IV.H
1991/281	Dates of the fifteenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names	26 July 1991	IX.P
1991/282	Dates of the thirty-fifth session of the Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	26 July 1991	IX.D
1991/283	Elections	26 July 1991	VIII
1991/284	Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/285	Provisional agendas and documentation for the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Commission on Transnational Corporations	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/286	Report considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of transnational corporations	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/287	Implementation of the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa	26 July 1991	VII.F
1991/288	Emergency and relief operations	26 July 1991	VII.G
1991/289	Response of the United Nations to emergencies	26 July 1991	VII.H

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/290	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	26 July 1991	VII.H
1991/291	Note by the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/292	Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries	26 July 1991	V.C
1991/293	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination questions	26 July 1991	VII.B
1991/294	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 and 1993	26 July 1991	VII.D
1991/295	Summary records of sessional committees and subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council	26 July 1991	VII.D
1991/296	Operational activities for development	26 July 1991	VII.A
1991/297	Efficiency of programming	26 July 1991	VII.A
1991/298	Revision of the General Regulations of the World Food Programme	26 July 1991	VII.A
1991/299	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities for development	26 July 1991	VII.A
1991/300	Venue of the forty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/301	Venue of the twenty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Africa and eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/302	Convening of an ad hoc meeting of high-level experts on the revision of the mandate of the regional commissions	26 July 1991	V.A

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/303	Acceleration of the economic integration process in Africa and strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/304	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation	26 July 1991	V.A
1991/305	International Conference on Water and the Environment	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/306	Disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/307	Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its twelfth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Committee	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/308	Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/309	Report of the Population Commission Acting as the Preparatory Committee for the 1994 International Meeting on Population	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/310	Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/311	Report of the Commission on Human Settlements	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/312	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of human settlements	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/313	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of the environment	26 July 1991	V.B
1991/314	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of desertification and drought	26 July 1991	V.B

Decision number	Title	Date of adoption	Chapter and section a/
1991/315	Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl	26 July 1991	IV.I
1991/316	Nomination of a member of the World Food Council	17 October 1991	VIII
1991/317	Extract from the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its resumed thirty-eighth session	17 October 1991	IV.J

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

Litho in United Nations, New York ISSN 0082-8203 16003–May 1992–3,160